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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

THE JUDICIAL SALARY BILL.

Details of Its Reconsideration and Passage.

BILLS PASSED IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

House Apportionment Bill Worse Yet.

DEMOCRATIC COERCION A FAILURE.

INCONSISTENCIES IN THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, April 24, 1874.

The friends of high judicial salaries were not content with their defeat of yesterday, but went to work last night and this morning to change the decided sentiment of the Senate, as shown in yesterday's votes. Almost immediately after the meeting of the Senate Mr. McClure made a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Judicial Salary bill passed second reading. This was agreed to, yeas 14, nays 12. Mr. Wallace and Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny, were absent, and several Senators sat still in their seats, refusing to vote. The vote by which the first section was agreed to was reconsidered by a similar vote, and Mr. McClure then moved an amendment giving the Philadelphia Judges $7,000, the Allegheny Judges $6,500, and the other Judges of the State $4,500. Mr. Rutan moved a division of the question, and demanded a separate vote, first, on the proposition to give the Philadelphia Judges $7,000, and was prepared to follow with the point of order that this identical proposition had yesterday been made by Mr. McClure and voted down, and the only way to get another vote upon it was to move a reconsideration of the vote rejecting that proposition. Mr. McClure saw that this position would be fatal to him, if made, and therefore withdrew his amendment altogether, leaving to Mr. Yerkes, of Bucks, the task of moving to reconsider the vote on the $7,000 proposition. Mr. Yerkes, however, preferred to begin at the other end of the line, and moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Cooper's proposition to give the country judges $4,500 was voted down. As, however, he had not voted against that proposition, he could not make the motion, and the motion was accordingly made by Mr. Chalfant and Mr. Wareham—all from the Democratic side. The motion prevailed, 17 to 12, and the question recurring on Mr. Cooper's proposition to pay the country judges $4,500, it was lost, 15 to 15—Mr. Beehtel not voting and Messrs. Wallace and Anderson, of Allegheny, absent. The bill then passed finally, yeas 19, nays 10.

The following bills passed the Senate finally:

To enable railroad companies better to secure the safety of persons and property, and to increase their facilities and capacity for the transportation of goods and property.

To provide for the publication of the ninth volume of the transactions of the State Agricultural Society.

House bill for the abandonment and discontinuance of the use and possession of the State powder magazine in the city of Philadelphia, and authorizing and empowering the sale of the property purchased for the erection of another magazine.

Senate bill No. 20, To regulate the transportation of explosive materials, recalled from the Governor, amended, and sent to a conference committee, was reported back and the report of the committee adopted. The bill goes back to the Governor.

Senate bill to enable members of mutual insurance companies to vote by proxy was killed on final passage. Yeas 7, nays 19.

The following Notaries Public were confirmed:

Abraham G. Schwenk, Schwenksville, Montgomery county; Alexander Cochran and Oscar Faust, Watsontown, Northumberland county; William Harding, Harding, Snyder county; Charles W. Carregan, Philadelphia.

In the House, the Apportionment bill was reported, with amendments, and after being read through a first time was made the special order for Tuesday afternoon next. I have not seen the amendments, yet, but am told that it is much less favorable to the Democrats than the Senate bill was. It gives the Democrats but two members of the House in Philadelphia, divides Montgomery county so as to give the Republicans four members out of the five it is entitled to, and is otherwise unfavorable to the Democracy. The friends of the Democratic bill in the Senate to extort a more favorable Apportionment bill than that given them by the Senate bill, by refusing to confirm the Governor's nominees for Judges, has not, therefore, worked well. If this Apportionment bill as reported, the Republicans of the Senate may feel bound to accept the amendments of the House and concur in them; and the last state of the Democracy will be worse than the first. The Senate Apportionment bill was a very favorable one, for them; and they will find they will be the losers, instead of the gainers, by the course they are pursuing. The game of coercion, in legislative bodies, is the poorest of all poor resorts for the minority. It never wins.

The Democrats of the House have fared as badly, on another subject, as their brethren in the Senate, in their policy. Like small beer politicians, as they are, they fancied they could make capital of the President's late veto. Accordingly Mr. Brockway this morning offered the following:

"*Resolved*, That this House has learned with unfeigned satisfaction, that the President of the United States has vetoed the act recently passed by Congress to increase the legal tender currency to the extent of $44,000,000. We regard this act of the President of the United States as an augury of a speedy return to a sound financial policy."

Mr. Myer offered an amendment to strike out all after the word "Resolved" and insert the following:

"That this House indorse and approve the general policy of the administration of U. S. Grant, President of the United States, and the administration of the State of Pennsylvania."

The amendment was agreed to—yeas 97, nays 36, and the resolution as amended, was then adopted the Democracy in a body, voting aye. These political engineers were thus hoist by their own petard, and the veto was not indorsed.

The committees of the House emptied their budgets, and reported most of the bills before them, some fourteen of them being reported negatively; and as this gives them a black eye, I subjoin the disgraceful list:

LIST OF BILLS REPORTED WITH A NEGATIVE RECOMMENDATION.

An act to permit defendants in all criminal cases to testify.

An act providing for the payment of moneys recovered on forfeited recognizances taken in cases of fornication and bastardy to the mother of the bastard child.

An act to prevent persons entitled to the benefit of the Exemption law from waiving the same.

An act to make valid the title to real estate in cases where executors, administrators or others acting in a fiduciary capacity have conveyed the same.

An act further to define the powers and duties of justices of the peace.

An act in relation to the duties of mayor, aldermen and justices of the peace.

An act regulating cities.

An act requiring individuals, companies and corporations to pay taxes on lands on which they hold leases.

An act to prevent fraudulent insolvency.

An act regulating the office of justices of the peace, and for other purposes.

An act to make valid the title to real estate in cases where deeds have not been properly executed.

An act to protect fruit, &c., and punish trespassers.

A supplement to the act regulating the selection and drawing of jurors.

A supplement to an act to extend the competency of persons to be witnesses in certain cases.

The following bills passed the House finally:

Senate bill No. 7, An act to provide for perfecting conveyances of real estate under sales made by executors and others.

House bill No. 172, A supplement to the several acts relating to the State Treasurer and to the Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

To repeal an act to authorize and requiring the school directors of North Sewickly township, Beaver county, to levy a tax to pay balance due by said townships for county purposes.

To alter and amend the sixth section of an act of February 26, 1849, relative to the offices of prothonotary and clerks of the several courts of Blair county, etc., passed finally.

An act to authorize the collection of poor tax from unseated lands, passed finally.

Senate bill No. 72, Relative to State tax on county officers, was recommitted.

The triumph of the liquor men in the House, over the crusaders, emboldened the Committee on Vice and Immorality to report the bill to-day to repeal the Local Option law. The brewers' and distillers' bill, which the ladies came down to oppose, will now be permitted to sleep, and this bill taken in its place. If the House is left to its own good judgment, it will never pass this repealing bill. SPECIAL.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, April 25, 1874.

The Apportionment bill as reported from the House committee, changes Philadelphia back to the basis of the bill as originally reported in the Senate, both for Senators and Representatives, and leaves Allegheny untouched.

The changes made in the Senatorial districts of the State are as follows:

The Twenty-third district is changed from Bradford, *Sullivan* and Wyoming, to Bradford and Wyoming, and Sullivan is added to the Twenty-fourth district, Lycoming, Montour, Sullivan and Columbia.

The Thirty-first district is changed from *Huntingdon*, Mifflin and Juniata, to *Perry*, Mifflin and Juniata; the Thirty-third district from Franklin and *Perry* to Franklin and *Fulton*; the Thirty-sixth district from *Somerset*, Bedford and *Fulton*, to Bedford and *Huntingdon*; the Thirty-seventh from Indiana and *Jefferson* to Indiana and *Armstrong*, and *Jefferson* is added to the Thirty-eighth district, along with Cameron, Clarion, Elk and Forest; the Fortieth district from Fayette and *Greene* to Fayette and *Somerset*; the Forty-first from Butler and *Armstrong* to Butler and *Beaver*; and the Forty-sixth from *Beaver* and Washington to *Greene* and Washington.

In the Representative districts, the city of Reading is divided into two districts instead of one; and the county of Montgomery is divided into two districts, the borough of Pottstown and the townships in the upper end to constitute one district, with one member; and the rest of the county the second district, with four members. These are all the changes outside of Philadelphia.

This bill, on the vote of 1872, would give 25 Republican Senators outside of Philadelphia, and 31 or 32 out of 50 with Philadelphia; and 91 Republican members of the House outside of Philadelphia. On the basis of the same vote, Philadelphia would elect 34 Republicans out of the 38 she is entitled to, giving a total of 125 out of 201. There would be, however, several close districts, open to capture by either party. Perry, Mifflin, McKean, Northumberland, Jefferson, Forest, Cameron, Adams, Washington, Franklin, Bedford and Carbon, would all be close counties, and there would be room for active fight in Fayette, Cambria, Huntingdon, Armstrong, Montour, Wayne and Butler. The chances, however, would not be all one way; and the gain to either party in these close districts would probably be offset by the loss.

It would be idle, of course, to speculate on what is likely to be done with this bill. The result will in a measure depend on the action of the Democrats themselves. Their factious[ness] may lead to consequences they do not like to anticipate.

Notwithstanding the publicity given to the new Constitution, and the plainness of its leading provisions, some of those who probably voted for it persist in sending bills here for the incorporation of railroad and other companies, and the amendment of existing charters. Both Senators and Representatives are in frequent receipt of letters urging the passage of such bills, and several parties have been at the expense of advertising notices of application for their passage.

Now the seventh section of the third article of the Constitution declares that the Legislature shall not pass any law creating any corporation, or amending the charters of corporations. The prohibition is plain and distinct, and the standing rules of both Houses require that members shall not be allowed even to *present* such bills for consideration. Parties who have sent such bills here will understand, therefore, why they have not been acted on. As often as a member rises to present such bills, the Speaker rules him out of order.

A bill of this kind came up in the Senate, on Friday, on second reading. It had been read in plain, referred without attracting attention, had been reported and passed first reading; but on second reading, Mr. White called attention to it. It was a bill to amend the charter of the Pottsville Hall Association; and the Speaker promptly ruled that, under rule 29 of the Senate, it could not be entertained.

The justification offered by the Senator who offered this bill was, that the Constitution was not in harmony with itself, and while one section prohibited the enactment of charters, another section was capable of being construed as permitting it. Section 7 of article 3 says:

"The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law, * * * creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof."

This would seem to be plain enough; but section 9, article 16, says:

"The General Assembly shall not remit the forfeiture of the charter of any corporation now existing, or alter or amend the same, or pass any other general or *special* law for the benefit of such corporation, *except upon the condition* that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of this Constitution."

This would seem fairly to imply that, upon the condition specified, special laws *may* be passed altering or amending charters; but section 16, of the same article, says:

"No law hereafter enacted shall create, renew or extend the charter of *more* than *one* corporation."

This, also, would imply that laws may be enacted creating, renewing or extending the charter of any one corporation, if confined to that one.

The ranging of these three provisions of the same instrument side by side is evidence of very slovenly work in putting the new Constitution together. The two provisions last cited are plainly inconsistent with the one first cited. The purpose, however, of the framers of that instrument on this subject is fairly to be expressed by section 7 of article 3, and as the standing rules of both Houses forbid the presentation of any bill prohibited by that section the Speakers have no alternative but to exclude them. It is presumable that the Commission to be appointed to prepare amendments to this imperfect Constitution will eliminate this numerous provisions in it that so plainly conflict with each other.

For the present, then, the provisions of section 7, article 3, will be held as indicating the real purpose of the Constitution, and parties looking to the Legislature for the passage of charters will govern themselves accordingly.

Let me add that, under the free railroad law of 1868, a railroad company can be chartered, at any time by complying with its provisions, and those of the act of 1858, to which it is a supplement. All that is needed is to form the proper and requisite organization, prepare the charter, and send it to the Attorney General for examination, accompanied with the five dollar fee required by law. This is much easier than depending on the Legislature for a charter. SPECIAL.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1874.

HOUSE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. WOODFORD in the chair, on the Legislative Appropriation bill, the pending amendment being that appropriating one million dollars to pay judgments of the Court of Claims, which was agreed to without discussion.

Mr. NESMITH moved to strike out from the paragraph relating to the Department of Justice the item of $41,400 for care and subsistence of horses, and $600 for repairs to carriages and harness. He objected to the Attorney General's $1,600 landaulet, and remarked that a lawyer of his (Attorney General's) caliber, in his State, rode on the bumpers of the Judges of the circuit. [Laughter.] There was a Spanish proverb to the effect that a rich man on a beggar on horseback he will ride to the devil.

Mr. NEGLEY objected to the comparison of an officer of the government to a beggar on horseback.

Mr. NESMITH—I simply referred to the gem will continue, being careful to keep in order.

The CHAIRMAN—The gentleman from Oregon will continue, being careful to keep in order.

Mr. NESMITH—I was only quoting the Spanish proverb, which says, "Put a beggar on horseback and he will ride to the devil." I have no objection to the running of the journey in that particular direction, but I don't want the people to pay for the transportation. [Laughter.]

Mr. DURHAM said that as a sub-committee of the Committee on the Contingent Expenses in the Department of Justice, he had investigated the subject, and would be prepared in a day or two to make a report of the extravagances of that department, but he now desired the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to state how many horses were provided for in this fourteen hundred dollar item.

Mr. GARFIELD replied that the bill said nothing about the number of horses. He supposed it would be as many as could be provided for with that amount.

Mr. DURHAM repeated the question in a somewhat different form, and said he wanted a frank and candid answer.

Mr. GARFIELD replied that the Committee on Appropriations had required from the Attorney General a full, detailed statement of his contingent expenses, and of the purposes, and that instead of appropriating a sum in lump, as had been previously done, the appropriations had now reported the appropriations in close detail.

Mr. DURHAM—I still put the question to the gentleman, as he has flemized this matter, how many horses this item is for.

Mr. GARFIELD—If the gentleman, as subcommittee, has made a careful investigation, I can answer the question as well as I.

Mr. DURHAM—There were three horses kept in the last year. I want to know how many there are to be for 1875.

Mr. GARFIELD—The number of horses in the future, I suppose, depends on the amount appropriated for their care and keeping.

Mr. DURHAM—How much have you provided for.

Mr. GARFIELD—I am utterly incapable of furnishing gentlemen to understand by statement. We have limited the amount to be used for the keeping of horses and repair of carriages. If the gentleman thinks that amount is too large, let him move to reduce it.

Mr. DURHAM—If I have not brain to understand, I have candor and honesty to answer; but the gentleman who is at the head of the Appropriation Committee asks an appropriation of $1,400 for keeping horses, will not have the fairness and candor to answer on the floor of the House, I will leave the House to judge between him and myself.

Mr. GARFIELD—There is no need of any heat about this matter. The Attorney General states to the Committee on Appropriations that for he is not only compelled to run the Court of Claims on the government side, through his assistant, but also to attend to all cases in the Supreme Courts to which the United States is a party, and that there is not a day that he does not require the use of a horse and carriage; and it makes no difference whether it shall be by what the government owns, or whether it is hired. If gentlemen want to break down the habits of years and sweep out all arrangements for horses and carriages in the departments, very well. I have no quarrel with that policy; except that it has not been the custom of the government for the last seventy-five years. I know that there have been abuses in regard to horses and carriages in various departments. These abuses are older than any member of the House. There has been no Attorney General since the foundation of the government who has not been furnished with horses and carriage by the government as part of his official outfit. There is not an hour of the day when heads of departments are not liable to be called upon to meet the President in Cabinet. I know that some of them, in view of all which has been said on this subject, have expressed their wish to have the whole thing abolished. I believe that in relation to the Attorney General, there has been purchased for him an expensive carriage which ought not have been purchased. I believe that was an improper and indefensible use of the contingent fund, in a way which none of us are here to defend or support. That, however, was done, as the committee was assured, not by the Attorney General in person, but by a subordinate, the fund having been always managed by the Chief Clerk or one of his assistants. The Attorney General had no knowledge of the matter of expense, and had regretted what had happened. Let us do what ought to be done, as a question of general management, not in a spirit of persecution of an officer.

Mr. MAYNARD asked Mr. Garfield whether the salary and emoluments, horses and carriages and everything else allowed to the Attorney General, were a sufficient inducement to sustain the position, so that a poor man could properly fill it.

Mr. GARFIELD replied that he did not think that a carriage for the use of an office should be considered an emolument. He would not vote that the salary of Attorney General be raised. If the office of Attorney General needed for the proper discharge of its business, the employment of a carriage and horses, it ought to be voted not to the man but to the office. As to the adequacy of the salary, he did not believe there was any man fit for the office of Attorney General whose professional services would not render him a far greater compensation. He had used an expression in reference to the gentleman from Kentucky (Durham) which he wished to withdraw. He had said testily what he regretted, and hoped the gentleman would pardon him.

Mr. DURHAM—I accept the gentleman's apology.

Mr. WOOD characterized the practice of heads of departments using public horses and carriages for their private convenience, as a shameful abuse, but denied that the practice was one of long standing, or of any standing, prior to the Republican administration.

Mr. WHEELER, of New York, in reply, produced a voucher found in the War Department showing that in 1850, in the good days of Buchanan rule, and while the virtuous John B. Floyd was Secretary of War, he charged two hundred dollars for the difference between an old wagon and a fine Germantown carriage.

Mr. KELLOGG thanked Mr. Garfield for his good sense and manly speech.

Mr. G. F. HOAR believed a reasonable and decent conveyance should be provided for the Attorney General, and he asked the gentleman from Oregon (Nesmith) whether he would like to have the Attorney General ride down Pennsylvania avenue on the back of a fifty dollar mule.

Mr. NESMITH, first noticing the statement of Mr. Wheeler, said that the voucher showed that extravagance had been increasing in the ratio of the difference between a two hundred dollar wagon and a sixteen hundred dollar landaulet. In reply to Mr. Hoar, he said he had seen the Attorney General ride in Oregon on a mule: that Philip II. of Spain rode on an Andalusian mule through the streets of Madrid, when he went to marry Mary of England, and that sacred history gave an account of a better man than either of them, riding on one of those useful animals that had no pride of ancestry and no hope of posterity.

Mr. WARD lectured the Republican members for justifying and defending the abuse.

Mr. HOLMAN said this was the first time Congress was called upon to vote distinctly on such a proposition. Hitherto it had been allowed in a lump sum.

Mr. BURROWS favored striking out the item.

Mr. WILLIAMS said the objection to the thing was that it was a little, peddling, picayunish attempt which would reflect honor and shriveled manhood in the eye of the American nation and of the world.

Finally the debate was closed, and Mr. Nesmith's amendment to strike out the items for horses and carriages was agreed to, by 85 to 69.

Mr. MERRIAM made a speech on the financial question, but was frequently interrupted by points of order, which the chairman overruled.

Mr. G. F. HOAR moved an amendment, providing that no civil officer of the government shall hereafter receive any compensation or perquisites, directly or indirectly, from the Treasury or property or funds of the United States, beyond the salary or compensation allowed by law, or shall make any private use of such property or of the services or labor of any person employed in the service of the United States, which service or labor is paid for by the United States; provided, that this shall not be construed to deprive any officer of the United States of such fees as are or may be provided by law, in addition to the salary of such officer, or the use of such property as may be expressly by law appropriated for the use of such officer. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON moved an amendment providing that every clerk of the Circuit or District Court of the United States, Marshal or District Attorney shall reside permanently in the district where his official duties are to be performed, and shall give his personal attention thereto; and in case any such officer shall remove from his district or shall fail to give personal attention to the duties of his office, except in case of sickness, such office shall be deemed vacant. Adopted.

Mr. BECK sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from the Comptroller of the Currency in defense of the Comptroller against allegations made by Mr. Beck yesterday in reference to the undistributed national bank currency. Mr. Beck said he caused the letter to be read because the Comptroller could not be heard in his own defense. He (Beck) maintained that the Comptroller had not administered the law. The fifty-four millions in his hands ought to have been distributed to States which had not received their proportion. The Comptroller had been circulating speeches of members on the financial question and had gone out of his way time and again in the interest of the rich, moneyed aristocracy of the East and to the injury of the poor people of the West and South.

Mr. DAWES replied to Mr. Beck, and said the Eastern States had come by an excess of bank circulation because the West and South would not take it, having found a more profitable investment of their money elsewhere. If it were necessary for the proper distribution of currency that twenty-five millions be withdrawn from New England, New York and New Jersey, they would not resist it. They desired two things: They desired free banking on the basis of the greenbacks at par; they did not desire to bring greenbacks to par by such contraction as would make the holder of a greenback pay the difference between its present value and its par value; they desired that the government should pay that difference. The government had not the time and could not force the people to take it. The government and nobody else had depreciated it; the government and nobody else should pay the difference. The government had not got gold to pay the

The Commercial.

MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1874.

THE SUMNER eulogies in Congress will be delivered to-day. It will be an interesting and memorable occasion.

THE prosecution in the case of General HOWARD has closed. The defense opens to-day. Nothing whatever seems to have been found in the slightest degree affecting that officer's honesty or uprightness.

EVER since the incarceration of TWEED, New York Democratic politics have been as dull and stupid as it is possible to imagine. The most pungent odors of Empire State Democracy waste their sweetness on the desert air of Blackwell's Island.

THE first of May is close at hand. Manufacturers of and dealers in malt and other liquors, and tobacco, should remember that the special government tax to which they are liable must be paid before that date, or they will be subject to heavy penalties.

WE THOUGHT that last fifty yards of anti-inflation editorial in the New York *Herald* would do the business. Throughout Europe, according to the cable correspondence of that journal, "the general impression is that the *Herald* has achieved a great triumph." A somewhat loud toot, to be sure, but then the horn is beautifully brassy.

WE HAVE reached the conclusion that considerable portion of the opposition press which delivers itself up to assaults on the honor and integrity of all Republicans who hold offices of dignity and trust, is hardly responsible for its course—slander-mania being the exact moral counterpart of the awful malady commonly known as hydrophobia.

THE agreement among the producers of oil in Pennsylvania, to stop all work on wells now in process of drilling, went into effect on Saturday night, and will continue for three months. The movement embraces a large majority of all the operators, and it is probable that the number who will continue to drill will be insignificant. Whether the price of oil can be advanced by this means to the desired figure, remains to be seen.

GOVERNOR WASHBURNE, the new Senator from Massachusetts, is said to resemble Representative ELDRIDGE, the Democratic member from Wisconsin, so closely as to be frequently mistaken for the latter person. It is, however, sincerely to be hoped that the resemblance strikes no deeper than the outside; ELDRIDGE being one of the most thorough-paced demagogues to be found in the country, if it were raked from one end to the other with a fine-tooth comb.

A NEW YORK paper considers it to be a very dark showing that of the six hundred and seventy-five inmates of the Kentucky Penitentiary, one-half are negroes. Not so dark as it may appear at first glance. We do not affirm that they convict innocent colored people in that State, but it is a matter of universal notoriety that they permit hundreds upon hundreds of persistent white offenders against the laws to roam unpunished, at large. If justice were blindfolded, in that State, the race account would most likely present a very different showing.

IT IS not impossible that the terrible floods which have taken place in the Mississippi Valley this spring may, by rendering it impossible to clear and dry the inundated lands in time to put in cotton crops, compelling the planters to fall back on the cultivation of corn and other cereals, turn out to be a blessing in disguise. At least, not until the farmers of the South learn that, in order to be independent, they must first raise sufficient eatables to live on, making their cotton crops an after work, will the "good times" for which they so expectantly look, begin to arrive.

A COUPLE of the border parishes of Louisiana—Caddo and De Soto—lying upon the eastern border of Texas, want to get out of the former State into the latter, and have petitioned the Legislature of the Lone Star State to annex them, provided the consent of Louisiana and of the United States Congress to the proposed cession can be obtained. The political and social condition of affairs in Louisiana is probably by no means all that could be desired, but if the people of the disaffected region shall succeed in effecting their purpose, which they are not very likely to do, it will not be a year before they discover that they have merely exchanged the frying-pan for the fire.

THE British Board of Trade returns for the first quarter of the current year, show a still further decline in exports, while the prices paid for imported articles have considerably advanced. From the important failures which have taken place in the iron trade, it would seem that a collapse is imminent. The most significant fact in the returns is the great discrepancy in the balance of trade. The balance of imports over exports for the quarter was £30,000,000 in 1872, £22,000,000 in 1873, and it is as much as £35,000,000 in the current year, during which period we have imported a less amount of the precious metals by ten millions of dollars than in either of the two previous years.

IT IS sincerely to be hoped that justification under the laws of the United States may be found by the House Committee on Elections, in their pending consideration of the question, for the unseating of "Elder" CANNON, the sitting delegate from Utah. He is one of the twelve "Apostles" of the "Church of the Latter Day Saints," and has four wives. Polygamy has been pronounced by a statute of the United States to be a criminal offense. Shall a man, living in constant violation of the criminal statutes of the United States, be admitted to a seat on the floor of the House of Representatives? And if a delegate cannot be excluded on these grounds, can a member be?

THE annual report of the New York Savings banks, prepared by the Superintendent of Banking for the State Legislature, has just been published. This document offers suggestive proof of the comfort, frugality and relative prosperity of the operative classes who are the chief, though by no means the only depositors in savings banks. Since 1857 the deposits in the savings institutions of that State have risen from forty-one millions to two hundred and eighty-five millions. This gratifying increase may be taken as an illustration that in this country, at any rate, the operative classes from whose earnings by far the greatest part of these deposits are made up, enjoy more opportunities for saving, as the wealth and productive forces of the country increase.

THE struggle for the mastery between the Cambria Iron Company and the trades unions of Johnstown is drawing rapidly to a close, and victory perches on the banners of the corporation. The men who have been on strike are asking to be re-employed, and will be put to work with the understanding that they shall not, hereafter, divide their allegiance between their employers and any trades union. There were six of these unions in that busy city, and when the members of any one of them felt so disposed, they could inaugurate a strike, thus stopping the entire works and throwing hundreds of workmen who had no grievances to complain of, out of employment, to be so kept as long as it pleased the strikers, or until the places of the latter could be filled. The Cambria Iron Company has had an eminently just arrangement with their workmen as to wages—a sliding scale governed by the market price of manufactured iron, the men profiting by each advance, and having their pay reduced proportionally by each decline. The works, it is stated, will now be started up at their full capacity, and kept running so long as orders received will justify the managers in so doing.

REMARKING on the recent reference made in these columns to the report that Congressman DAWES felt exceedingly sore over his defeat for the Massachusetts Senatorship, claiming that Governor WASHBURNE had "sacrificed" him, and threatening to retaliate by throwing his influence in favor of the election of a Democratic Governor and Legislature, this fall, the Springfield *Republican* says: "The manufacture of 'facts' from the whole cloth has been carried to a high degree of perfection in Pennsylvania." We have certainly no desire to misrepresent Mr. DAWES in the slightest particular, and we are very glad to learn, as we do from a reliable Washington source, that our strictures were based on a misapprehension of Mr. DAWES' temper and purposes. It is, however, proper to state that our authority in the premises was a leading New England paper, and a *Boston* one at that. Whatever injustice may have been done to Mr. DAWES by the COMMERCIAL, was wholly unintentional, and arose simply from our too ready and implicit confidence in the character of the journals of that section. We have more than once before suffered from the same mistake. Hereafter we shall be more careful; curbing our alacrity of belief in the assertions of the Hub, and taking New England's estimates of itself and other parts of the country with the requisite grains of allowance.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

The Presidential veto of the Senate Financial bill has been received with howls of approbation by the money-changers of New York and New England, while it has carried gloom and despondency into millions of hearts in the South and West. He has gained the indorsement of the New York *Herald*, an encouraging pat on the shoulder from the New York *World*, a patronizing approval from the New York *Tribune*, and a condescending nod from the New York *Sun*, none of which are favorable to his administration; while most of the papers which have stood by him through thick and thin, are left to endure their mortification as best they may.

With any other man than President GRANT, a word of approval, indorsement or encouragement from such disreputable papers as the *Herald*, *Sun*, *World* and *Tribune*, which make up the New York financial *claque*, would force an instant pause and cause the pertinent inquiry, What error have I committed that these papers should praise me? They never supported the President when he was clearly right; and their support of him, now, warrants the inference or the suspicion that he must be clearly wrong.

Politically, the President sacrifices the warm, effective and earnest support of the West and the Southwest, and he gains the plaudits of men and interests that have no political support to bring him, and would not bring it to him, if they could. He voluntarily throws away a substantial and reliable support, and gets nothing in exchange for it but——words.

For these New York and New England financiers are not politicians, in any sense, nor are they able to wield any effective political power. They can vote, and they can contribute liberally; and ordinary gratitude would doubtless lead them to vote for the President on a direct issue made; but they know little and care less about political methods of action. They are rejoiced that the President has played into their hands, and they will cheerfully pocket the gains that will flow to them from his action; but as effective gratitude is that which flows from a lively expectation of favors *to come*, their power to aid him will depend almost altogether upon what future favors they may be led to hope for.

Logically, and aside from all political and other incidental considerations, we cannot see that the argument is very strong on the Presidential side. A "return to specie payments" sounds well, but is, in our judgment, a mere dream. No nation as largely in debt as we are, and situated as we are, can return to specie payments without a contraction that would extinguish commerce, manufactures and all kinds of trade, and involve us in a common ruin. Every consideration of financial prudence, as we look at the case, dictates a reduction of the public debt and of the public liabilities as an essential preliminary to contraction. A continuance of the volume of currency and of the general prosperity of the country is also essential to the continued reduction of the public debt and of the burden of taxation. As the national debt contracts, and national taxation along with it, a contraction of the currency may be possible and advisable; but contraction, and that abnormal prosperity which renders a rapid reduction of the debt possible, do not go together. The President is warmly wedded to the policy of the steady reduction of the public debt; but how he can expect to carry this on, and return also to specie payments, immediately, we are unable to comprehend.

We admit that the previous legislation of Congress pledges the nation to an ultimate redemption of the national liabilities in coin; but that legislation does not fix a definite time for the redemption of greenbacks in coin, and it does not follow that *this* is the proper time for making the experiment. The time for that will come, and must come; but we can work up to it only in a gradual way, and must be content to let time bear its part in bringing about the result. We acknowledge the binding force of the obligation; but deny that there is any present necessity for enforcing it. The country must have time to redeem itself from the consequences of war. It cannot be hurried with any degree of safety.

We are sorry to have to look at these things in a way differing from that of the President; but the only way to get at correct conclusions is to speak out frankly and compare notes frequently. We regret that, at such a time, the President should find himself sustained by his enemies and estranged from his friends, and can only hope, that, now that the country has got back to where this financial discussion began, some way out of the financial difficulties of the hour may be found that will be mutually satisfactory. The country is suffering from the terrible evils of doubt and uncertainty; and Congress must address itself to the task of accomplishing something definite, and at an early day. We despair of seeing anything done that is statesman-like in spirit, or based on well-considered principles. Expediency and compromise, linked with self-interest, must dictate the terms of agreement, but in heaven's name, let it be done promptly, and decisively. Delays are always dangerous, and delay, in this instance, will be as criminal as it will be dangerous.

THE TEXT-BOOK QUESTION.

During the temporary absence of the editor of this paper, an article crept into our editorial columns, on Friday last, on the bill before the Legislature to secure uniformity in text-books throughout the State, which expressed opinions on that question diametrically opposite to those we hold upon it. We dislike very much to disavow articles that appear in this paper; but the ideas expressed in that article were so clearly against our judgment that we cannot permit them to go out with our approval.

There are two, and only two, classes of people, neither of them numerous, which are opposed to the pending bill. The first is composed of the book publishers, who are actuated entirely by interested motives in keeping up the present chaotic system, which leads to frequent and continuous changes of text-books in schools. The second is composed of such individuals as are able to profit, directly or indirectly, by continuing the plan of frequent changes, which has grown up under our school system.

On the other hand, the people generally—those who have to buy school books for the children under their charge, want a change, and a speedy one. They are compelled, now, not only to pay high prices for school books, but to pay it often. Permanent residents of school districts are subjected to change every three years, and those who are compelled to move frequently, and change from one district to another, are often obliged to get new books with every change.

The bill before the Legislature provides for uniformity throughout the State, and no changes oftener than once in five years. The annual saving, in money, to the people of the State, by the establishment of this policy, would not be less than a million of dollars, to say nothing of the worry and annoyance to which they are now subjected.

No opposition has been shown to this bill except by the book publishers and a few local school boards, while the press of the State, with scarcely an exception, has indorsed it. On no question has the press been so unanimous as on this, and the general indorsement thus given by those who speak the public sentiment, is a complete answer to all the arguments of interested parties to the contrary.

THE question of civil burial is again arousing the attention of the French government. We have seen that the Socialists are accused of buying up the dead of the hospitals for the sake of getting up a demonstration over their interment. The government has determined to put a stop to this alleged scandal, and orders have been given to the hospital authorities to keep a sharp lookout. The *Phare de la Loire* reports a case from which it would appear that these orders are being carried out with rather too high a hand. "An old man," it says, "died the other day in the hospital at Nantes. He had several times expressed a desire to be buried without any religious ceremony. His children wished to fulfil it, but on arriving at the hospital with their friends on the day fixed for the burial they found the building occupied by a detachment of soldiers, the gendarmes and the prefect, with the Commissary of Police, who announced that the interment would be a religious and not a civil one. The family of the deceased were obliged to submit to this armed violation of conscience." The family have written to the papers to corroborate these facts.

THE CRIOLE.

How falls it, Oriole, thou hast come to fly
In tropic splendor through our northern sky?

At some blithe moment was it Nature's choice
To dower a scrap of sunset with a voice?

Or did some orange tulip, flaked with black,
In some forgotten garden, ages back,

Yearning toward Heaven until its wish was heard,
Desire unspeakably to be a bird?

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

German colonists in Southern Russia are emigrating in large numbers to the State of Nebraska.

Paducah, Ky., has no public library, and not a single literary society. It is intensely Democratic.

Some more of this misnominated spring. Two days of pleasant weather in succession might make us rampant.

State Representative Allen says some one offered him five thousand dollars for his vote on a certain bill. Name.

The next candidate for the gridiron of heresy in Chicago is the Rev. Dr. Thomas, of the Methodist denomination.

"No longer let the insatiate worm his dread prerogative affirm, but let us like Elijah rise in fiery chariot to the skies."

It's all on account of the weather, this Arkansas trouble. The rains have made the Brooks rise, and this has caused a sort of a Baxter.

The sober second thought of nearly everybody is that there is no need, and very little danger, of disruption of the Republican party.

An ex-English officer who once outranked Sir Garnet Wolseley in his own regiment, is now a reporter on a New York evening paper.

A married woman in Brooklyn has sued a married man for breach of promise. A couple of divorces will probably be the result of the affair.

A queer white porphyry image of a man sitting, with "a wise and pleasing expression," has been found in a tumulus near Jonesboro, Illinois.

The marriage license of Jefferson, the will of Washington and the will of Kosciusko, have just been placed in the Virginia State Library.

An auctioneer in a Western town recently got a bid of only thirty-seven and a half cents for an elegant family Bible. The place had just gone Democratic.

A correspondent inquires what a "derelict vessel" is? It is one abandoned by its crew without any expectation of their returning or any hope of saving it.

Several of the leading publishing firms of the country have made propositions to the Postoffice Department for the publication of the projected *Postal Guide*.

A man in the Philadelphia insane asylum imagines himself an old woman. We know several old women, not in any insane asylum, who imagine themselves men.

Additional articles of agreement, concluded between the United States and Switzerland, for the exchange of postal cards, are to go into effect on the first of May.

Hon. Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, is again on the rampage. He wants a new party—in fact, can't exist without it. He was affected in just the same way about two years ago.

The development of the commerce of the interior of Africa is one of the probabilities of the future, thus realizing the dreamy visions of wealth which imaginative writers have located there.

The *Good Templars' Advocate*, heretofore published at Lexington, Ky., will hereafter have its publication office at Louisville. This is doubtless intended as a crusade against Watterson.

A relic of the ill-fated ship Atlantic, in the shape of a passenger's ticket, printed in German and English, has just been taken from the stomach of a salmon at St. Johns, New Brunswick.

The *Tribune* says the circulation of all the New York papers is falling off except that of itself. The *Herald*, *Times* and *World* make similar statements about themselves. Lying, somewhere.

A correspondent of a Detroit paper, writing from Marathon, in that State, says: "As we have nine whisky shops and no church, it is not strange that Democracy should triumph here." Not at all.

A Mississippi paper has the following interesting item: "The State Senator from this district is a liar, a coward, and a horse-thief, and he can find us in our office any time during business hours."

What is the reason that the hands of ninety per cent. of the painted wooden watches hanging as signs over the doors of New York jewelers, indicate the time of seventeen minutes after five o'clock? They do.

If the Samana directors had declared a handsome dividend on their investment, not a cent of it would have gone into the public Treasury. Why, then, should they expect the Federal government to help them?

Since the first of the year the registered letter business has increased over one hundred per cent., the average gain in large cities being from fifty to seventy-five per cent. Cause, reduction from fifteen to eight cents.

The Yale law school celebrates its semi-centennial on the 24th of June. Chief Justice Waite will preside, ex-President Woolsey will deliver an historical address, and Judge Edward Pierrepoint, of New York, an oration.

Fifty thousand jokes, it is said, have been manufactured out of the women's crusade. Fifty times fifty thousand people have, however, been ruined by the "manufacture" against which the women are directing their crusade.

England's augmented revenues for last year, which were chiefly due to an increased consumption of beer and spirits, more than pay for the Alabama indemnity, so that John Bull has really drank himself out of that little bill.

For the month of March this year the amount of whisky produced in Ohio was eighty thousand gallons less than for the corresponding month of last year. There was, however, a falling off of only seven thousand dollars in taxes paid.

PERSONAL.

Bayard Taylor is writing Egyptian letters to the *Tribune*, after an absence of twenty-two years from those parts.

Ananias Green, of Vermont, has just had a twenty-foot monument put on his grave. It will preserve the memory of Ananias green.

President Grant is to attend the banquet May 17, on the one hundred and sixth anniversary of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

Vice President Wilson and the Hon. F. W. Bird will soon leave on a Southern and Western trip, which will probably extend to California.

Charles Nordhoff has been for some time engaged in collecting the materials for a detailed account of the Communistic societies now existing in the United States.

General Augur, who commands the Department of Texas, has just been elected a vestryman in St. Mark's Episcopal church, San Antonio—which augurs well for the "era of good feeling."

If appearances are to be trusted, and the young lady says "yes," there may be more than one wedding in the Executive family during the present year. Lieut. Fred. Grant is reported to be engaged to Miss Kittie, daughter of Henry D. Cooke.

The *Christian Union* refers to Kate Field as "that vigorous young disturber of the peace, who runs down six or seven dozen of organized imbecilities before breakfast, washes her hands, and says, like Hotspur, 'Fie upon this quiet life! I want work.'"

Lord Walter Campbell, third son of the Duke of Argyle, and well known and liked in New York society since his residence there for one or two years in mercantile business, was married April 14, at Camden Hill, London, to Miss Milnis, daughter of a wealthy manufacturer near Glasgow.

The Detroit *Free Press* relates a singular coincidence: "About a week ago, Henry Andre and John Schroder, both of whom died on Monday, determined to visit Rochester, N. Y., together. As parties they shook hands merrily, and in a jocular spirit entered into an agreement that they would both die on the same day. Before a week had passed, Andre was dead and Schroder was hopelessly ill, both having the same disease. Twelve hours after Andre's death Schroder screamed out that Andre was calling him, made an effort to rise, shocked, and fell back a corpse. He did not know that his friend had died, and the facts stated in this paragraph are vouched for by members of his family.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce* calls the attention of underwriters to a new material used in the manufacture of martingale rings, knife handles, combs, &c. It is said to be called "celluloid," is as hard as iron, and when cold possesses great strength. But it is inflammable, and burns more readily than pitch. "A flash of a match will set off a box of this material made up in any form, and produce a conflagration so utterly at variance with the apparent solidity of the article, that it seems like magic." It evidently vaporizes at a comparatively low temperature.

STATE NEWS.

Scranton has a Hebrew Literary Society.

Butler has had no fires since the autumn of 1872.

The Reading *Day* lasted but a few hours, so to speak.

The Tamaqua shoe factory project is said to be assuming a tangible shape.

Beefsteak twenty cents a pound in Waynesburg, and much grumbling.

Major John R. Harris died in Butler on the 18th inst., aged seventy-two years.

Pottsville is to have a pork curing and packing establishment on a large scale.

Matilda furnace, in Mifflin county, is turning out twelve tons of iron per day.

The wheat and pasture fields in Berks county never looked better than at present.

Huntingdon county boasts of two mules aged respectively forty and forty-two years.

An unknown German was killed on the Reading Railroad near Neversink station on Tuesday night.

Brookville has a prospect of being lighted by gas, a company for that purpose having been formed.

Conneautvilleans recovered from measles and scarlet fever only to have a wrestle with the mumps.

Mrs. Mary Ann Fuller died in Redstone township, Fayette county, on the 20th inst., aged eighty-six years.

The boom at Lock Haven broke on Wednesday, allowing millions of feet of lumber and timber to float away.

Mrs. George Taylor, of Gilmore township, Greene county, died suddenly of apoplexy on the 16th inst.

Abraham Markle, of Mahoning township, Armstrong county, caught seven foxes in one den, the other day.

A Chester county hen had such exalted ideas that she laid her eggs in the fork of a tree forty feet from the ground.

Mr. Jacob Kepler, of Ferguson township, Centre county, died a few days since of apoplexy. He was seventy-four years of age.

A Luzerne county youth shot himself because some time ago another youth slapped him in the mouth and he did not resent it.

Over four thousand dollars have been subscribed for building a new Methodist Episcopal church at Beallsville, Washington county.

Thomas G. Nott, a Sunbury tailor, died suddenly in his shop on the 20th inst., after having thrown from a buggy while intoxicated.

Chester county hotel keepers threaten to open their bars and sell again, unless the Local Option law is enforced against the groggeries.

Mr. John P. Wolf died suddenly at his residence in Altoona on Wednesday. Heart disease, complicated with bronchitis, was the cause.

A chicken in West Goshen, Chester county, has only one leg, and that grows from the top of its back. The old hen did it with her hatch-it.

The Waynesburg *Republican* says: Notwithstanding the severely cold freezing weather week before last the fruit prospect is very good for all kinds.

The fruit prospect in Fayette county is promising, peach and plum trees being in full blossom, and apple and cherry trees showing no signs of injuries.

A fellow named Moore, a veterinary surgeon, got into trouble and the jail at Williamsport, by attempting to decoy a respectable young lady from her home and friends.

The annual spring meeting of the Presbytery of Erie will be held in the Second Presbyterian church in Meadville, beginning on Tuesday next, and remaining in session two or three days.

The Somerset *Herald* says: The rains of last week started the grain in the ground and it looks hearty and fresh in this section. The prospects for a good crop, we are informed, are very encouraging.

A chicken hatched out in Reading had four legs, perfectly formed double wings where the tail should be, and the usual wings at the sides. It did not "die a-borning," but mother hen trod upon and killed it.

Mrs. Chapman, over ninety years of age, residing near Slater's bridge, in Greene county, while standing by a chair, fell, breaking one of her legs and otherwise injuring herself, from the effects of which she died on Friday last.

Prof. and Mrs. Waugh, of the Hollidaysburg Seminary, celebrated their "tin wedding" anniversary a few evenings since, and were the recipients of tinware by the cartload. Among the gifts was a coffee pot holding 100 gallons.

Alice Rigby was burned to death in Mifflin county, on the night of the 16th inst. She and her husband were intoxicated, and being belated on the road, built a fire and went to sleep. The woman's clothes caught fire, with the result stated.

John Rhoads, aged sixteen years, engaged in driving a pair of horses attached to a field roller, in East Hempfield township, Lancaster county, on Tuesday, fell from his seat and the heavy roller passed over his body, crushing him to death.

The laying of the corner-stone of the new Episcopal chapel to be built in Oxford is expected to take place on the 23d of May. A new chapel of the same denomination is to be built at Penn station and the corner-stone will be laid about the same time.

At Bethlehem, on Tuesday, Mrs. McHale was getting off a train, with her child in her arms, when she fell, fractured her skull, and injured the child so badly that it died soon after. She was on her way to Chapmansville with her husband at the time.

The *Press* recalls the fact that when Thaddeus Stevens passed through the Legislature a bill for the purchase of six foreign locomotives, Governor Ritner vetoed the measure on the ground that it would interfere with that noble animal, the horse, and that subsequently Governor Shunk objected to the telegraph as injurious to the United States mail service.

John Bender, who for fifty years drove a stage on the Chambersburg and Bedford turnpike, died recently in McConnellsburg, aged eighty-two years and two months. He was also a soldier of the war of 1812. It is estimated by the local paper that he drove twenty miles a day during the time he was on the road, and that he must have driven during the period of his employment not less than three hundred thousand miles.

The already reliable local reporter of the Somerset *Herald* puts the following pretty little story into print: One night last week a bird lit on the outside sill of the window of a lady's bed chamber, and tapped with its bill on the glass. So distinct was the rap, the lady half frightened, arose and went to the window. Seeing what her midnight visitor was, she attempted to scare it away, but the bird tapped again, as if to say, "I want in." She hoisted the window, and it flew in and perched itself upon the mantle and roosted there all night. In the morning the lady was awakened by its melodious warbling, after which it darted out of the window and flew away.

The Clearfield *Raftsman's Journal* of the 22d inst. says: "We believe that pretty much all of the square timber was got out on this rise. We are glad to note this fact, and hope that it may all speedily reach its intended destination. So far, this spring, lumber has sold at fair prices, although comparatively little money found its way back into the county, the proceeds of the first run having been principally consumed in the expenses of running. Now, however, we anticipate a more favorable return, as, we presume, much of the timber will be sold for cash, there being a good demand for all kinds of building material in the Eastern cities. Should our anticipations be realized, we may look for a general revival of business all over the county, and prosperity manifest itself in every branch of industry."

The Cambria Iron Company give the following notice: "One thousand dollars reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the parties who made a cowardly assault upon Wm. Walton at the Merchants' Hotel, in Johnstown, on Wednesday night, the 22d of April, 1874." It seems that Mr. Walton, a roller lately in the employ of the Pennsylvania Steel Works at Harrisburg, had come to Johnstown to secure a situation in the Cambria Iron Company's works. This greatly displeased some former employees of the company, who will not go to work themselves, and they were overhearing in their denunciations of the stranger for doing so. On Wednesday evening Mr. Walton was sitting in the alcove at the entrance to his hotel, conversing with three gentlemen. A man walked slowly along the street, and when opposite the party wheeled and threw a large stone, which struck Walton in the forehead, fracturing his skull badly. The would-be assassin then ran away, and has not yet been arrested. The injured man is doing well, with every prospect of recovery.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* of the 23d instant says: This morning an accident occurred on Chestnut street, near Fourth, which almost paralyzed the spectators with excitement. It seems that a fine-looking woman, apparently of middle age, without shawl or bonnet, but otherwise very neatly attired, somehow became entangled in a coil of rope attached to the derrick stationed in front of the new building of the Philadelphia Safety and Trust Deposit Company, and before she could be extricated, she was dragged almost to the roof of the building. Some brave workmen employed near the roof rushed to her rescue, stopped her upward passage, and relieved her from her perilous position, but before medical assistance could be obtained she was stone dead. The Coroner has been notified and will investigate the case. The affair caused great excitement, and a large crowd gathered in the neighborhood.

Do Not Persecute the Body in sickness with medicines that depress the physical energies. What the sick principally need is an accession of vital strength to enable them to cope with the enemy that has assailed them. The diseased system should be sustained, toned, purified and regulated, and there is no medical preparation in existence so largely endowed with the properties required to effect these objects as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. In ordinary practice aperient, blood-depurating, anti-bilious and sedative medicines are administered separately. In Hostetter's Bitters all these agents are combined, and act together in perfect harmony, so that undue debility and undue excitement are alike prevented, and the strength of the patient rallies while the disease is losing ground. In dyspepsia, liver complaint, chronic constipation, intermittent fevers, general weakness, and all ailments involving physical and mental depression, this pure vegetable restorative is a sovereign remedy.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK,
ESTABLISHED 1862.
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ASSETS NOVEMBER 1, 1873.....$821,013 71
SURPLUS FUND.....63,368 37
Six per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, Payable in May and November.
The charter of this Bank restricts the investment of Deposits to First Liens on Real Estate within the Commonwealth, or in United States and Pennsylvania State Bonds.
President—Isaac Jones.
Vice President—Jas. R. D. Meads.
Secretary—Geo. H. Holtzman.
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Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. and Saturday evening, from 6 o'clock to 8. M

FAMILY MEDICINES.
MATHEWS'
SODA DRAUGHT APPARATUS,
Generator and Two Fountains,
NEW.
Will be sold very cheap, at the Drug and Family Medicine Store of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Cor. Penn Ave. and Sixth Street.

CANDIDATES.
FOR CONGRESS—
ALEX. M. WATSON
Will be a candidate for the Congressional Nomination in the next Republican Convention for the Twenty-third District. d*
FOR CONGRESS IN TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
THOS. M. BAYNE
Will be a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third District, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. d*

DISSOLUTION.
NOTICE.
The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and SAMUEL B. FRENCH, in the manufacture of Fire Brick, under the firm of
FRENCH & QUAY,
Having been dissolved by the death of Captain FRENCH, all claims against said firm will be presented, properly authenticated, for settlement, and all persons indebted thereto will make payment to me, at Beaver, Pa.
M. S. QUAY.
JOSEPH R. HARRAH, Attorney.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
APPLETON'S
American Cyclopædia.
NEW REVISED EDITION.
Entirely Rewritten by the Ablest Writers on Every subject. Printed from New Type, and Illustrated with Several Thousand Engravings and Maps.
The work originally published under the title of the NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA was completed in 1863, since which time the wide circulation which it has attained in all parts of the United States and the signal developments which have taken place in every branch of science, literature, and art, have induced the publishers to submit the work to a new, exact and thorough revision, and to issue a new edition entitled THE AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.
Within the last ten years the progress of discovery in every department of knowledge has made a new work of reference an imperative want.
The movements of political affairs has kept pace with the discoveries of science, and their fruitful application to the industrial and useful arts, and the convenience and refinement of social life. Great wars and conflicts of revolutions have occurred, involving national changes of peculiar moment. The civil war of our own country, which was at its height when the last volume of the old work appeared, has happily been ended, and a new course of commercial and industrial activity has been commenced.
Large accessions to our geographical knowledge have been made by the indefatigable explorers of Africa.
The great political revolutions of the last decade, with the natural results of the lapse of time, have brought into public view a multitude of new names whose names are in every one's mouth, and of whose lives every one is curious to know the particulars. Great battles have been fought and important sieges maintained, of which the details are as yet preserved only in the newspapers or in the transient publications of the day, but with ought now to take their place in permanent and authentic history.
In preparing the present edition for the press, it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the useful arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress of political and historical events.
None of the original stereotype plates have been used, but every page has been printed on new type, forming in fact a new Cyclopædia, with the same plan and compass as its predecessor, but with a far greater pecuniary expenditure, and with such improvements in its composition as have been suggested by longer experience and enlarged knowledge.
The illustrations which are introduced for the first time in the present edition have been added not for the sake of pictorial effect, but to give greater lucidity and force to the explanations in the text. They embrace all branches of science and of natural history, and depict the most famous and remarkable features of scenery, architecture, and art, as well as the various processes of mechanics and manufactures. Although intended for instruction rather than embellishment, no pains have been spared to insure their artistic excellence; the cost of their execution is enormous, and it is believed they will find a welcome reception as an admirable feature of the Cyclopædia, and worthy of its high character.
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All orders promptly filled. Garments made in the most fashionable style, unequalled for cut, perfect in fit, and thoroughly made.
SPECIMEN PRICES.—Scotch Pants, $8; American Cassimere Pants, $11; Foreign Cassimere Pants, $12; Black Doeskin, $16; finest Worsted Suits, $55. Other suits according to grade. Only one price. Strictly Cash.
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FOR TWO OR THREE YEARS.
apr8

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 25, 1874.

The statement of the condition of the New York banks, as received by wire to-day, is as follows:

"Loans, decrease, $5,041,200; specie, increase, $122,800; legal tenders, increase, $424,300; deposits, decrease, $4,352,200; circulation, increase, $61,300; reserve, increase, $771,225."

The above is to be accounted for by the calling in of loans to the extent of more than five million dollars, which in turn reduces the deposit liabilities in proportion, the actual amount of the reserve having undergone but little change. The gross amount of legal tenders and coin is reduced $3,000,000 and yet the aggregate reserve shows an *increase* of over $7,000,000. Stocks continue active and strong although the bears seemed for a few days to have the market completely under control, having so bewildered and demoralized holders of stocks that they were too timid to interpose any obstacle to the decline.

Prices, however, receded to figures close to those made in the great September panic, and in consideration of this fact, and in view of the endless trouble occasioned by that decline, it was doubtless a question of self-interest which caused the bears to turn their cards in another direction.

—The Treasury commenced to-day to prepay without rebate the interest on the public debt due May 1st, which, doubtless, has helped to keep the price of gold down. The greater part of the May interest is due to European holders, where it is fair to assume that the veto by the President will improve the demand for American securities. London advices report government bonds strong and higher. The Bank of England rate of discount has undergone no change this week, remaining at 3½.

—A curious decision, and one announcing a new principle of law, reaches us from St. Louis. If the decision as given proves to be the law, it will cause our merchants in some branches of business to advertise with more caution and avoid offering goods at prices at which they will not sell any quantity to any buyer. The facts of the case are briefly as follows:

During the month of February, 1873, Messrs. Hall, Kimbark & Co., iron dealers, of Chicago, sent out through the mail circulars offering to sell Jenks' patent sad irons at a certain price. One of these circulars reached the hands of a rival iron dealer in St. Louis, who saw a chance to make money on springs at that price and wrote to Messrs. Hall, Kimbark & Co., ordering three thousand pairs. That firm, however, refused to fill the order, and the St. Louis dealer brought suit for damages. At the trial, which came off a few days ago, depositions were read showing that the Chicago house considered the order of the St. Louis dealer an unusually large one, and for that reason they refused to fill it. The case was argued at considerable length, and counselled for the plaintiff who returned a verdict awarding the plaintiff damages to the amount of $1,350, being the difference between the price of the goods as advertised by the defendants and their market value a week or two later.

Under this decision any one can compel a merchant to sell goods to any amount at an advertised price whether he wants to sell or not. If the price of his wares advance after mailing his circulars, and he omit to limit the time during which he will sell at the advertised rate, he can be compelled to fill the order at the quotations given, notwithstanding the sale entails a loss on the vendor.

In the case above quoted, the St. Louis merchant might just as well have increased his order to 100,000 or any other number and have thus milked his victim to any amount. It would seem that a merchant certainly had the privilege of not selling to customers with whom, for any reason, he does not wish to deal, but according to the ruling of the court in this case, he has no such privilege, if his circular, offering certain goods at a certain price, reaches such a customer and an order is received by mail, let the quantity be what it may.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth ave nue:

April 25, 1874.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	112⅝	112⅛	112⅜	112⅜	112⅛	112⅛
U. S.'s, 1881, coup.	118	----	118¼	----	----	----
5-20's, 1862	118	----	118¼	----	----	----
5-20's, 1864	119¼	----	119¾	----	----	----
5-20's, 1865	120⅝	----	120¾	----	----	----
5-20's, 1865, new	119⅜	----	119¾	----	----	----
5-20's, 1867	119⅝	----	120	----	----	----
5-20's, 1868	119⅝	----	119¾	----	----	----
10-40's	114¼	----	114⅜	----	----	----
10-40's, coupon	114¼	----	114⅜	----	----	----
Currency 6's	116⅝	----	116⅞	----	----	----
New 5 per cents	114¼	----	114½	----	----	----
Mantle & Pacific pref	----	----	----	----	----	----
Western Union Tel.	71⅜	71¼	70⅞	70⅝	70½	70⅜
Panama	----	----	107	106	----	----
Quicksilver	----	----	----	23	----	23
Pacific Mail	45¾	42⅝	42¾	43	42⅝	42⅝
Adams Express	----	----	98	98¾	----	98
Wells-Fargo Express	----	----	----	77½	78	78
American Express	----	----	61	61¼	----	61
United States Ex.	----	----	93	93	----	93
New York Central	98⅝	98	97⅝	98	98⅛	97⅞
Erie	26¾	26⅝	26¾	26⅝	26	26⅛
Michigan Central	----	----	----	----	76	75
Michigan Southern	76⅜	76¼	75⅝	76	75⅝	75⅜
Illinois Central	----	----	----	100½	----	----
Cleveland & Pittsb'gh	----	----	----	98	----	----
Chicago & Northw'n	46¾	45⅝	45¾	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
Do. preferred	----	----	----	65	----	65
Rock Island	96¾	97⅛	96¾	97	98⅛	97⅝
St. Paul	38¾	37⅞	36¾	37	36¾	37⅛
Do. preferred	----	----	----	----	----	----
Wabash	41⅞	41¾	40⅞	41	41⅜	41⅜
Hannibal & St. Jo	----	----	----	24	----	24
Do. preferred	----	----	----	32	----	32
Fort Wayne	----	----	----	97	----	----
Ohio & Mississippi	26¼	26¼	----	----	26⅜	26¾
Union Pacific	----	32⅛	32⅜	32½	32⅜	32⅜
Chicago & Alton	98	100	----	100	----	----
C., C. & I.	25¾	26	25¾	25⅞	25½	25¾
Boston, Hart'd & Erie	----	----	----	----	----	----
Harlem	----	----	----	127	----	134

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Pennsylvania Railroad Company	51⅝
Pennsylvania scrip	----
Reading	56⅜
United Companies of New Jersey	121
Oil Creek	10½
Lehigh Valley	60¼
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7s	73½
Central Transportation Company	43½
Empire Transportation Company	33
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 7s	68

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, April 25, 1874. }

REMARKS.—The continuous drenching rain throughout the entire day put a complete damper upon trade generally. The old adage, that when rain commences early in the morning it will cease at noon, did not hold good yesterday, as it continued to rain incessantly during the entire afternoon. The consequence was, that trade was unusually dull. Prices did not differ in the least from those given yesterday. However, we look for better weather and a largely increased trade during the incoming week.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for last twenty-four hours: Flour, bbls ..... 2,650 Wheat sacks..... 680
Corn, sacks..... 657 Oats, sacks..... 966
Barley, sacks..... 1,200 Bacon, lbs..... 156
Butter, pks..... 53 Bacon, pieces..... 1,344
Apples, bbls..... 151

The following table shows the receipts of leading articles of produce for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1874:

Flour, bbls	Apples, bbls	Cheese, bbls	Corn, bu.	Wheat, bu.	Barley, bu.	Oats, bu.	Butter, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Bacon, pcs.	Potatoes, bu.
1,928	140	323	760	171	2,020	2,552	19	1,344	651	2,425
1,527	221	146	595	190	1,363	1,683	38	----	130	1,425
2,740	177	20	830	74	1,060	1,961	74	----	93	1,200
2,000	61	40	320	680	276	169	23	----	48	500
2,624	83	267	377	----	256	1,274	----	80	----	755
50	----	----	657	----	----	660	----	----	----	----
11,268	682	559	3,860	1,210	6,104	7,537	190	1,344	1,003	5,405

Rye, 822 bags.

The following quotations are the rates realized on wholesale lots, unless otherwise specified. On small orders an advance is charged:

APPLES—W ork quiet and unchanged. Common brands at $4 00@5 00.

ASHES—Soda, refined, 5c; soda, common 3¾@ 4c; black lead 5c; arsenic 5c; potash 9c; pearls 10c.

ALES—X $4 00 @ $4 50; XX $5 00 @ bbl; India ale $10 00 @ bbl; Russ' English ale, in kilderkins of 60 gals, $22 00@23 00; bbls 41 gals, $12 25@12 75; hhds, 68 gals $22 50@25 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75.

APPLE BUTTER—Prime 8c; $ gal; fair to good 7c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—Canvassed hams, @ 13½c; hams, extra sugar cured, 13c; shoulders, canvassed, @ 9½c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, 9½c; breakfast bacon, canvassed, @ 15½c; breakfast bacon, extra sugar cured, 12¼c; dried beef, canvassed, 17c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, 15½c; bellies, clear, do, @ 6oz @7 00; bacon shoulders, @ 5½c; rib sides, do, 10c; short rib sides, do, 10½c; clear sides, do, 11c; mess pork, @ $13 50@14 00; prime leaf lard, in tierces, @ 8c; leaf refined for summer use, in tierces, do, 9½c; in bbls, do, 11½c; buckets, do, 12½c; in 3-5 pails, do, 13½c; in 5-5 pails, do, 14½c; in 10-5 pails, do, 14c; hams sausage @ 9c, 10c; lard oil, extra winter strained, @ gallon, 85@90c.

BUTTER—Roll butter 20@35c; choice dairy 30@38c. Receipts of butter continue free.

BRAN—Prime wheat, @ $ ton, $12 25@12 50 @ bush, fair to good 82 00@2 20.

BOOTS—Sales at 30@40c @ $ B.

BROOMS—No. 2, $2 @ doz; No. 3, $3 50 @ doz; No. 4, $4 @ doz; No. 5, $5 @ doz; carpet brooms, $5 00 @ doz; hotel brooms and whisks @ 1 50@2 00. In a jobbing way, from store, 25@ 37½ @ dozen additional.

BANNER BAKING POWDER.—Sales as follows: ½ @ cans @ 90 @ dozen; ½ @ cans @3 00 @ dozen; 1 @ cans @5 50; 5 @ cans @27 00; 10 @ cans, boxes, @40 00.

DRIED SWEET CORN—Quotations are given at 10@12c @ ¥ lb.

CAMPHENE OIL—We quote from store 14@14½c; L. o. b. cars at works 12½c per gallon.

COTTON GOODS.—Penn Mill A No. 1, 44 sheeting at 11c; Pittsburgh 10-4 Pittsburgh Family 10c; Juniata B, fine, 9½c; Penn Mill 2 lbs bags 25c; do 2½, 42c; white cotton chain 31c; do colored 28c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 31c.

COUNTRY BACON—Hams 9½@10½c @ ¥ lb; clear sides 9@9½c; ribbed sides @ 8½@9c; shoulders 7@ 7½c. Country lard 10c @ ¥ lb.

CRANBERRIES—Choice varieties $17 00@18 00 @ barrel, or $6 00 @ crate.

CASTOR OIL—3 ¥ can tomatoes @ $4 75@5 00. Shipments 15,000.

Receipts—Rye, 384 bush; oats, 2,000 bush.

BROWNSVILLE, April 26.—River rising slowly with twenty-five feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer forty-five degrees at 6 P. M.

OIL CITY, April 26.—River four feet three inches and rising slowly. Weather cloudy with slight rain to-day. Cold.

For Additional Dispatches see ourth page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....Carnack.....Geneva.
Elector.....Abrams.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Mallie Ragon.....Williamson.....Wheeling.
Carrie Brooks.....Darlington....Zanesville.

Departed.

Geneva.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Elector.....Abrams.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Rover.....Connors.....St. Louis.

MONONGAHELA—Sixteen feet and rising.

Boats Advertised to Depart.

Cincinnati....Brennan, 4 P. M.
St. Louis....Belle of Shreveport, 4 P. M.
Wheeling.....Mallie Ragon..Williamson, 1 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated sixteen feet and rising. The rain we had on Saturday was sufficient to make a big river. Trade on the landing was pretty much suspended on account of the wet weather.

THE first raft of the season passed St. Paul Sunday.

CAPTAIN I. R. WHITAKER left for St. Louis on Saturday.

THE Mollie Ebert and Exchange are among the first boats due.

TWENTY-THREE feet of water at Brownsville and rising. That will do.

CINCINNATI.—The Mary Miller was towed to the lower end of the levee Sunday. Dull times will agree with her better there.

FRANK STEWART, of Pittsburgh, who was injured by the Sam. J. Hale explosion, will be able to be about in a few days.

THE far-famed packet Granite State, Captain Kerr, leaves Portsmouth this morning. She will return from here on Friday at 4 P. M.

THE Wild Duck and barges, Captain C. F. Adams, was detained on Saturday, and is announced for St. Louis and way points this day.

BLACK RIVER, a tributary of the Upper Mississippi, is up booming, and is jammed full of logs from the shed down to the boom. They are old logs, however.

THE Rover and barges, Captain Crane, left for St. Louis. Her freight consisted of 650 tons general goods and several hundred tons of Pittsburgh manufactures.

THE packet steamer Andes, Captain Muhlman, takes her departure from Belair on Tuesday for Cincinnati, on the arrival of the 1:28 P. M. train from this city.

ST. LOUIS.—The Belle of Shreveport, from Cairo, had 40,000 bushels coke and 20,000 bushels coal. She left with 1,800 tons coal for Hannibal, Keokuk and points above the rapids.

THE packet Carrie Brooks will be found at the landing. She will return to Zanesville on Tuesday at 2 P. M. Passengers and shippers can make their arrangements accordingly.

THE officers of the Clinton reported the ice in the lake quite firm from below Lake City northward. Persons were crossing at Lake City when the Clinton left Reed's, on Friday.

THE punctual packet Mallie Ragon, Captain Williamson, takes her departure for Wheeling at 1 P. M., sharp. She first stops at Bellaire, Caldwell, an experienced and gentlemanly officer.

THE Laura Davis, in lowering her chimneys at Nashville Wednesday, let her fall over on the Ella Hughes, and knocked a "fractional interest" out of the hurricane roof of that steamer.

THE Omaha *Republican*, of the 22d says: The Nellie Peck had her boilers inspected yesterday. The Peck West and Bay West, which have been on the ways all winter, are expected to be launched to-morrow.

THE Cincinnati *Times* says: Business drags its slow length along and shows no signs of improvement. The greater portion of the trips of Southern-bound boats will consist of freight for Southern sufferers, on which there are no charges.

THE Dubuque *Herald* says: The Imperial arrived from Fulton with the completed outfit for a boatyard loaded on seven barges. She had in tow the cargo consisting of boat stores, carpenter and blacksmith shops, ways, blocks, tackle, &c.

THE splendid sidewheel passenger steamer Jennie Caplin, Capt. A. Brennan, was detained on Saturday by the wet weather. She is announced for Cincinnati and all intermediate ports. Our clever friend W. S. Dravo will be found in the office.

THE Peoria *Transcript* says: A party has left the city for Brimfield, Ill., to locate oil lands, which, if it proves suitable for the trade, will probably be bought and placed upon the route between this city and Henry, in the place lately occupied by the Grey Eagle.

MEMPHIS.—The boneyard holds the R. W. Dugan, and the Sheriff's interest held still claims the Bannock City, Legal Tender (no, I mean the Legal Plunder), and the City of Augusta, that fleet with the West Wind lying just above the mouth of Wolf river.

THE Sunday's St. Louis *Times* says: The Glencoe was presented by a fine flag yesterday. Captain Thomas Morrison made the presentation speech, and his firm also made the flag. The Glencoe had about 1,000 tons, and engagements below; Hacker and Arnold, pilots.

THE Anna, on her down trip, lost her chimneys at the head of Slim Island; but picking up the stumps, she managed to get as far as Johnsonville, on the Tennessee river, where, in attempting to pass under the the bridge, she had her cabin knocked overboard, which was entirely lost.

ON THURSDAY morning at daylight the propeller Barnhardt, lying at the Newport wharf, was discovered to be on fire, and sank entirely out of sight in more than twenty feet of water. It is thought she can be raised. She has been used formerly for ferry purposes in this vicinity. Capt. Jas. Tucker is her owner.

A KEOKUK paper says: "The water is getting very low on the bands. There is but two feet on the boards, and steamboats begin to experience considerable difficulty in getting over empty. River men anticipate low water on the upper river during the remainder of the season, as there was so little fall."

CINCINNATI.—Captain W. C. Newton has sold the propeller he is having built at Buffalo, N. Y., to Jonathan Hanford and J. J. Tuttle of Gallipolis. She is to be completed by the 15th of May, and costs, at Buffalo, $7,500. She is 80 feet long, and 14 feet of beam. She draws four feet at the stern and one foot at the bow.

THE splendid passenger steamer Belle of Shreveport, Captain T. W. Rea, was detained on Saturday by the heavy rains. She will take her departure this day, positively, for Louisville, Cairo and St. Louis. Passengers will find Mr. H. C. Dorhman in the office, as clever a gentleman as can be found in a day's journey.

THURSDAY'S St. Louis *Globe* says: Captain T. N. Cook, for some time past in the employment of the Keystone Bridge Company here, left last evening for Philadelphia to take a thing or two with them there. Captain Cook has many old friends who will be glad to learn that his services here have been appreciated by the company.

A MEMPHIS correspondent writes of the Paragon: "At Paducah she was offered 14c by Mc Intire & Co. for 2,000 sacks of corn at 15 cents, exclusive of the Dean out of the corn, and everything else in fact, as the Dean's list will show, and leaving nothing behind for her, or other boats that may follow."

THE St. Louis *Times* says: Navigation open to Fort Smith. A telegram received by the Keokuk Northern Line Packet Company yesterday announces that the steamer Red Wing arrived at Red Wing, head of Lake Pepin, at 8:25 yesterday morning. Navigation is now open to St. Paul. The lake opened last year on the 17th of April, six days earlier than this year.

THE water is rather high at Bayou Sara. A gentleman doing business there telegraphed to his brother (who resides in Natchez) that the water was twelve inches deep in his store. A second dispatch was received saying that the water in the storeroom was twenty inches. Finally a third dispatch came requesting his brother to buy a skiff for him and send by first boat, as he was afloat.

THE steamer Mollie Ebert, from St. Louis, has the following freight for this city: H. Gehring & Bro., 2 bales hemp; A. Carrigein, 3 boxes; Andy Coldower, 3 pkgs plunder; Thos. Colfin & Co., 20 bbls clay; M. H. Sheridan, 125 sacks flax seed; Robert Dickey & Co., 130 bgs peanuts; Ian Gordor & Shepherd, 105 bgs peanuts; Schnell Buck & Heyle, 90 bgs shelled do, 1 bbl do, and 100 sacks bran; Nimick & Co., 440 tons pig iron.

THE Evansville *Courier* says: "The officers of the Idlewild report the cabin of the Camella landed between Burbank's and Marshall's Landing, a few miles above Shawneetown, Mrs. Drake and her son, who were passengers on the Camella, with a large lot of furniture, came up on the Idlewild and took the first to Henderson for their home. Mrs. Drake, besides her heavy loss in furniture, lost her bag gage and valuables amounting to some $600. Captain Fowler, with his usual liberal-hearted ness, gave them free passage."

ST. LOUIS.—James Greenough, the well-known humorist and steamboat clerk, left for Cincinnati to take the second clerkship of the steamer Lexington, his old associate, Alex. McIntyre, being in the office of that steamer.

The Sioux City *Journal*, of Sunday, says: "The Katie P. Kountz passed Omaha, coming up, on Thursday. The Josephine, at Yankton, will land her Benton during the present week. By dispatch from Randall we learn that the river at that point raised two feet yesterday. The Wesley Merriett arrived at Bismarck last Friday.

The breach between Capt. Jo. Kinney and some of his associates in the Missouri River Packet Company has been healed, and the Kate Kinney ceases to run as an independent boat. That steamer is advertised to leave in the line on Saturday.

A "DEEP twin ship" is now being built on the Thames, by the Thames Iron Works and Shipbuilding Company, under the special survey of Lloyd's, and is so far advanced in construction that she will be launched in April and ready for the service in June. The vessel is 290 feet long, with an extreme breadth of 60 feet, with the usual draught of water of 6 feet, so that she can enter the ports on both sides of the channel at all times of the tide. She will afford accommodation for upward of 600 passengers, with first and second class saloons, ladies' and private cabins, and a sufficiency of closets; and over the saloons a fine promenade deck, covered in, for exercise in wet weather, is provided, and the comfort of the passengers is in every way studied, so as to insure the success of the undertaking.

THE Eau Claire *Free Press*, of the 16th, says of Ash's stage and steamboat line: When Mr. Ash first came to Eau Claire, most of our mill men were shipping their lumber from Reed's via St. Paul. It cost them a little more to ship their hands, but they gained time by it. Mr. Ash took hold of the business, determined to give his whole attention to it and to get the iron through in good season. It was up-hill business the first year, but he did so well that last year he found no difficulty in securing contracts from nearly all the mill men on the river. This year he has done still better, and has secured a majority with every steamer, but one. Few of our people have any idea of the magnitude of this business. Aside from the thousand passengers, the mill companies alone will average over five hundred hands weekly to be transported from Reed's to Eau Claire. This will be an easy matter during the stage of high water, as Mr. Ash has purchased the steamer Monitor from the C. L. Company, and again chartered the Ida Campbell for the season. One of these boats will come through every day, until the water falls, when they will come up as far as possible, and the hands be forwarded to their destination by stage. Mr. Ash has thoroughly refitted both boats. The Ida will be up as soon as the river is clear, and the Monitor is now only awaiting a new coat of paint before being launched.

Old Time Boating.

NO. XV.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Most old boatmen will doubtless remember many of the fearful scenes—some of which they witnessed—which were enacted on the borders of the Lower Ohio and Mississippi rivers between the years 1830 and 1840. Murderers, horse thieves, nigger stealers, highway robbers, gamblers, and prostitutes were rampant in all the principal towns. The authorities were powerless to suppress them, consequently the citizens were compelled, in order to protect themselves, to take the law in their own hands. And in the year 1835 they executed it in such a manner that they struck a terror and unerring certainty that they soon got rid of the most desperate of the above desperadoes.

In 1835 I was on the steamer Washington. She was fitted out for navigation, and was commanded by Captain William Hanford, of this city, who, I believe, is still alive. The engineers were Samuel Mans (now dead), and Nicholas Watson, both of this city. Mr. Watson is now one of the engineers at Brown's Iron and Steel Works, on Wayne street. On one of our down trips, when about five miles below Cairo, we were hailed from the shore by a man who was on horseback. He had a negro boy about sixteen years old behind him. We did not round to, but stopped the engine and commenced backing. He jumped off the horse, pulled the boy after him, ran down to the shore and got in a canoe and came out to the boat, leaving the horse on the bank. He pleaded hard. There were three steamboat captains on board; I can only remember the name of Schaircross, an old Mississippi river Captain. The hurried actions of the man, and his strange appearance, without baggage of any kind, excited the Captain's suspicions that all was not right. A consultation was held with the other two Captains and some others, when it was determined to inquire into the matter, as the general opinion was that he was a nigger thief, and perhaps worse. Captain Shaircross managed to get in conversation with him. He said he (Captain Shaircross) knew he had bought the boy he had with him, and both were now on board the boat. The Captain then went down in the deck room where the boy was, and asked him where he was from. He said he was born a slave, but his master had given him and mother free papers, and that he now lived back of Shawneetown. That the man up stairs had hired him to work at his wood yard, but on the river. Shaircross went up stairs and reported what he had heard to the Captains, who immediately told the stranger he charged him with stealing the boy for the purpose of selling him. This he indignantly denied, and said the boy was his property; that he would bring him up and he would prove it, and then started for the cabin door, but he was stopped by some of the passengers, when the captain told him it was no use denying it, as he (the man) had sold him at Bailey's. Bailey had concluded to give him his choice whether he should receive one hundred lashes and then be put on shore, or be given to the State of Ilcers for punishment. When he saw that all hope was cut off, he determined that he looked toward the cabin door as if he was measuring his chance of escape by jumping through the sash. After deliberating for a few moments, he said that he would take the lashes and go ashore. Then with a fierce and vindictive look, he added in a calm and deliberate voice, I am one of Merrell's men, and will yet have a reckoning on this boat. Merrell's" gang was then striking terror in the north part of the citizens of Tennessee and the adjoining states by their daring acts of horse stealing and robbery, this confession settled his fate. Instead of being lashed and put ashore, he was kept closely guarded until they reached Randolph, Tennessee, when he was handed over to the authorities, and was afterward "lynched." The boy was sent back home to his mother.

Two days before we reached Vicksburg Judge Lynch ordered the execution of three of the most notorious gamblers in the city. In consequently, the next morning they were found hanging on the posts in front of Bailey's boat store on the levee. The day we arrived at Natchez a notice was posted throughout the city ordering all gamblers and prostitutes out of the city before the expiration of twenty-four hours. If found in the city after that time, they would be hung. This order created intense excitement, and there was a busy time in the city for a few days between Natchez and the opposite shore. Every skiff, flat or dugout which could be propelled over was brought in use to convey the proscribed people across. Many who could not get over went down in the river a short distance, were followed, and some shot, others hung, and, instead of being buried, were thrown in the river. It was a common thing for us to pass dead bodies floating on the water on our way down. Thus "Judge Lynch" did effectual service in ridding the country in advance to the authorities, and destroyed those terrible roosts of crime which had become so notorious in "Natchez under the Hill." The news of the stirring times above had reached New Orleans, and that authorities knew that the fleeing people would flock to that city, ordered the police to search every boat when she arrived, and arrest all suspected parties found aboard. I don't know whether or not, there was any one on our boat. If there were, they were not arrested.

The steamboat Lady Madison came in two days after our arrival, with her boiler and hurricane decks black with the refugees. They were arrested by the guards of arms as soon as the boat landed, and placed in the chain-gang and calaboose. SPIRIT.

IMPORTS BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Allegheny Cemetery, lot flower pots; C A Carpenter, 1930 bars wire, 461 bdls do; Rice & E, lot bags; C Shultz, 54 skelletts, 39 teapots, &c; Myers & A, 30 bdls shovels; McNish & B, 1 saw; Davis C & Co, 11 sks kegs; W P Townsend & Co, 20 kgs rivets, 2 casks do; Palmesteck & M, 4 cases hdls; McCullough & S, 13 sks rags; H Straw & Co, 1 bx merchandise; Arbuckles & Co, lot bxs; J Marsland, 1 bale rags; Henry Deil, 2 do; A Kirkpatrick & Co, 39 doz brooms, 25 bxs tobacco; Dilworth & Bro, 1 bx do; Johnston & Co, 30 cases tobacco; Phillips Mf'g Co, 1 bx h ware; A C Arthur & Co, lot chains, &c; Pearl Brass Co, 1 package; A B Pitham, lot hides, and skins; McElroy & Co, 27 sks rags; J L Carter, 4 bdls c bars; Adair works, 1 bx h warre; J M Guthrie, 6 bxs h ware; Germania Bank, 1 car wood in shape; J McDermott, 1 car s iron; Bahner B W & Co, 3 cases hay; Sas M Petit, 1 car mouldings; M Rose, 54 bales hay; Maloney & L, 1 car s steel; Wm Hasinger 2 empty oil casks; J W Jenkins & Bro, 200 bbls flour; F Sellers & Co, 58 tcs grease; Bailey F & Co, 309 pigs lead; T Meek, 15 bales rags; S Ewart & Co, 20 parcels white lead; Dilworth & Bros, 26 cases do; John Raney & Co, 5 cases nobs, 2 bxs do, 1 do Hess; Scott & Co, 1 bx do; Laughlin & Co, 5 do limestone; Graff, B & Co, 4 do; Scoble, H & S, 2 pigs c steel; Bindley & Hall, 2 bxs cheese; Voigt M & Co, 5 tubs butter, 25 bbls eggs; Arbuckles & Co, 113 emt bags; H Rea Jr, 1 car hay; Arbuthnot, S & Co, 2 cases ndse; McCracken & Bro, 7 bbls eggs, 9 tubs butter; W J France, 29 grate fronts, 1 bdl hooks; Armstrong, F & McK, 37 sks kegs; C H Miersch, 1 lot h h goods; G Husley, 21 e boxes 3 sacks nails; 2 pails tobacco; H Thompson, 1 bx mdse; W H Brill & Co, 1 bbl glue; McI & C, 1 car lumber; Beymer, B & Co, 200 pigs lead; Isabella Furnace Co, 1 car limestone; Mrs M A Simpson, 1 bbl flour; D H Huntsman & Co, 1 lot new furniture; A J Steele, 1 bdl lumber; C Matter & Co, 1 new table, 1 bdl leaves; Thompson & F, 175 bags oats; S Dyer, 1 car staves and h; J A Steele, 181 bags oats; S Dyer, 3 bbls mdse.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

B Schmidt & Co, 1 car lumber; Zunger & Kern, 1 do; McQueen & D, 1 do; S S P M Co, 1 do; H Adams, 1 do; Central Ref Co, 4 cars o bbls; J Leisey & Co, 1 car 1 beer; G A Mundorf, 1 car lumber; Jos Graham, 2 cars oats; J B Canfield, 1 car paint; F Alden, 1 car g stone; W G Miller, 1 car oats; Jno Rose, 1 car wheat; P P M Co, 10 rolls paper; Dilworth Bros, 4 cars bxs; E Eard & Co, 6 do; Arbuckles & Co, 7 do; A McDonald, 2 bbls 1 oil; Vanorder & Co, 2 bbls eggs; S H Floyd & Co, 68 bgs oats; H E Sumerfield, 1 bdl leather; J Fullerton & Son, 3 c cigars; S F Pickering, 1 do; Bev E Harris, 1 bbl wine, 1 bbl Lippincott, 1 bx sapolio; Voigt, M & Co, 1 bbl d apples; Lewis Falne, 1 stand and tastes; J H Loh, 1 pkg sks; W Pflitzmyer, 20 bgs feed; J Wipper, 1 keg a butter, 1 sack d apples; Elkins, B & Co, 2 e o bbls; D Kuechler, 130 bdls sk oats; G McIntire & B, 4 bbls; J A Renshaw, 10 pkgs sundz; Hubard & D, 10 do barley; J H Loh & Co, 7 kegs lard; Head, C & Co, 5 bbls apples; Frazier, M & Co, 25 sks rags; C Freil, 6 bxs bottles; H Gerwig & Son, 2 bbls vinegar; Harris & E, 113 carboys; F Sullivan, 1 bbl eggs; E Edmunson, 1 bdl burlaps; McRane & ..., 28 sks oats; G N Hoffstot, 8 rolls leather; B Miller, 7 sks potatoes; Knox & O, 63 pkgs sundz; J A Graff, 9 bbls eggs; E Moye & Co, 3 fxs butter; Loughrey & F, 1 roll leather; R H Hartley, 1 do; W Welsh, 16 sks corn; J C & J S, 50 bbls s oil; J Rea, 52 sks wheat, 78 do oats; Beebert & G, 1 bbl eggs, 10 sks e corn; Voigt, M & Co, 1 bbls eggs, 1 tub butter; Tate M & T, 33 g stones.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

F W Jenkins & Bro, 200 bbls flour; J H Lippincott, 10 cases e goods, 50 do m sugar; Reis & Schwebel, 1 car bulk middlings; Geo T Slade, 1 car staves and heading; McIntyre & Brand, 10 bbls sugar, 3 tcs shoulders; Nolght, Mahood & Co, 10 bbls g apples, 5 bbls eggs, 2 tubs butter; Pittsfield Rice, 3 bbls tobacco; Wm K McMullins, 28 cads do; T C Jenkins, 20 pails do, 20 bxs do; S A Houston, 6 bbls hams, 3 cads tobacco; T C Jenkins, 1 bbl d apples; Hubbard & Burk, 20 half bbls beer; L G Graff, 1 car hay; Pitts Tar & Chemical Works, 40 bbls tar; J K Lanahan, 10 bbls whiskey; Ford Tanner, 106 bbls baskets; Jas Watson, 77 bdls g hides; T C Jenkins, 400 gas burners; H J McCracken & Bro, 15 cads tobacco; Henry Schwan, 41 sks oats; Omler, Mayer & Co, 100 bbls flour.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

W W Wallace, 1 car marble; Mullen & Maloney, 1 do scrap iron; R P Burgan, 1 do lumber; T W Lawrence, 1 do walnut do; A W McClung & Co, 1 do lumber; R A Morrison, 2 do do; C Howard & Son, 4 do stone; Voigt, Mahood & Co, 1 do potatoes; Elkins, Bly & Co, 1 do bbls; Isabella F Co, 9 do limestone; Klomax & C Bros, 4 do do; Shoenberger, A & Co, 3 do do; Stahl Foundry, 1 do; N Y & C T Co, 44 do do; T C Jenkins, 60 bxs yeast; Woodwell & Co, 5 bdls hoes, 2 do forks; Consolidated Gas Co, 1 crate gas meters; H M Graham, 2 bdls lub oil; F C Biggert, 2 sewing machines; Scott & Gbal, 19 sks rye; M V McDermott, 1 car scrap iron.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore,

The following are the receipts of metal, blooms and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m.....	1	J. W Porter & Co, m.. 3
Caughey & Hallman.	5	Lewis, O. & P., m.... 1
Graff, B. & Co, m....	2	
Total.....		19

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Shoenb'r, B. & Co., m	1	Lewis, O. & P., m..... 4
Pittsburgh Bolt Co, o	2	Jno. Moorhead, b.... 6
Reese, Graff & Co, o.	2	Isabella F'nace Co, o. 30
Total.....		50

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
McKnight, D. & Co., m		3

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Lewis, O. & P., m		3

Coal Received by A. V. R. R.

Cars.		Cars.
Armstrong, D. & Co.	34	N, Y. & C. G. C. Co.. 74
Total.....		108

BANKS AND BANKERS.

The Tradesmen's National Bank
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
New Banking Rooms,
Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,
Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.
WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

**Odd Fellows' Savings

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.
APRIL 27, 1874.

	Cents.
Brawdy, Mrs. Ionna J., Bells Mills, Pa.	2
Bennett, James, Emlenton, Pa.	2
Chapman, Simeon, Auburn, N. Y.	2
Hall, Mrs. Annie, Rochester, Pa.	1
Howe, Wm. T., Corry, Pa.	3
Lelsure, Albert, Braddocks, Pa.	2
McKay, Miss Nancy, Niles, O.	3
Perkins & Weston, Canton, Pa.	2
Tosh, Miss Margaret, Leatherwood, Pa.	2

E. C. NEELEY, P. M.

Trouble on a Railroad.

A number of coal miners created trouble on Saturday afternoon on a train of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway. They refused to pay their fare on the train leaving the city, and at Ormsby Station had almost full possession. Mr. Scott, the President, procured a posse of the police for the next train, but no further demonstration occurred.

Fourteenth Ward Street Improvements.

The Soho Street Improvement Commission met on Saturday evening for the purpose of opening bids for the improvement of Soho, Wadsworth, Fremont and Boston streets, under the Penn Avenue act. Twelve bids were opened, but the Commission, after sitting two or three hours, failed to award the contract, and adjourned to consider the matter further on Monday.

Fire In the Eleventh Ward.

Shortly after eight o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was given from box 57, corner of Center avenue and Green street. The occasion of the alarm was the discovery of fire in the residence of Mr. John Owens, on Sweeny's alley, off Wylie avenue, in the Eleventh ward. The furniture in two of the upper rooms as well as the building, was damaged, in all to the amount of about three hundred dollars. The origin of the fire is unknown, the family being at church at the time.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union.

The members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union have issued a call for a mass convention of all the branches in the county, to be held in the Second Presbyterian church (Dr. Howard's) on Wednesday morning next at ten o'clock. The meeting is called for the purpose of devising ways and means for the better carrying on the women's temperance movement. Mother Stuart will be present. An out-door meeting in the Allegheny Diamond is to be one of the features of the convention.

The Rule on the Prothonotary.

Mr. Geyer, County Solicitor, on behalf of County Treasurer Kilgore, applied to the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday, for a rule on Prothonotary Kennedy to show cause why a mandamus should not issue against him, compelling him to hand over to the Treasurer the last month's receipts of his office, which he still retains because of a disputed question as to whether the State is entitled to the receipt of moneys levied on the fees of county offices as State tax. The acts of Assembly bearing on the case are recited in the application. The Court granted the rule, which is returnable on Saturday next.

The Benninghoff Robbery Again.

"The Rocky Mountain *News* of April 21st chronicles the arrest on Sunday, the 18th, of Jas. Yaeger, of this county, who is charged with being the manager and chief of the gang who planned and carried into execution the great Benninghoff robbery, near Petroleum Center, some six years ago. The arrest was made at Denver, Colorado. What will be the result of the arrest is as yet only conjecture. It is presume he will be brought to Venango county for trial, or more likely, when the second indictment is found he will be released. Parties in this city have been aware of his whereabouts for years, yet the game was not deemed worth going after."

The robbery was one of the boldest ever perpetrated in the country and turned out as nearly the venerable chief predicted, when he took the case in hand, and that was "help about the Kimhoff farm having been in the plot.

Temperance, Academy, &c., at Pannassus, Pa.

PANNASUS, Pa., April 25, 1874.

The great tidal wave of the temperance movement has reached this place and manifested itself in a mass meeting in Mercantile Hall last evening. Mr. John Logan, one of our most venerable citizens, presided, and Prof. Joseph Alter was chosen Secretary.

Rev. T. D. Ewing of Kittanning addressed the audience at length, aptly illustrating the pernicious results of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages, and strongly enforcing the personal responsibilities and duties of the hour. It was received with a thoughtful attention delightful to behold.

Our town has never been much cursed with rum. We are in a county where Local Option carried by a handsome majority. In this place only almost unanimous for the law. We trust the day will never dawn on our village when the empty pockets, misery, wretchedness and death will be passed over the hotel bar or saloon counter.

As citizens we rejoice in our privilege in this free land to praise our public servants when they do well, and blame them when they do ill. This privilege was considered a duty last evening as shown by the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. That we express our disapprobation of the course pursued by our district Representatives at Harrisburg in supporting a measure which would virtually repeal the Local Option law.

2. With gratitude to God, we heartily commend the faithfulness of the Judges of this district in enforcing the provisions of the Local Option law.

3. We cordially endorse the great movement in the interest of temperance begun and carried forward by the Christian women of the land, and bid them God-speed wherever it appears in their noble work.

4. We return our thanks to Rev. T. D. Ewing for the interesting address of this occasion.

The Parnassus Academy is under the instructions of Prof. Joseph Alter, assisted by Miss Annie Dinsmore, and has a larger attendance than ever before.

The new firm, Stewart Sprowl and McKain purpose building a large brick store-room this summer.

Mr. J. W. Logan offers his large, handsome new brick residence for sale.

Dr. D. Alter's professional services have been secured by the A. V. Co. as surgeon.

S. B. M.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Led Astray," the most popular society play of the year, will be presented this evening. The distinguished actress, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, and the talented actor, Mr. J. C. McCollom, will appear in connection with the Pittsburgh Opera House Company. The piece has been in rehearsal for several weeks, and the necessarily complicated scenery has been brought to full perfection. We shall have a fair opportunity of judging of the merits of the play which, in San Francisco, has proved the dramatic event of the season. The house will be crowded. Reserved seats can be secured early in the day.

Academy of Music.

The management announce the "last nights" of the Royal Marionettes, and it behooves those who have not yet seen them to go soon. As has been said repeatedly in these columns, this is one of the best entertainments ever given in this city—something entirely out of the ordinary range of amusements. The programme will be varied this week by the introduction of a number of new figures, all of those before exhibited being retained. Of course there will be the minstrel scene, the variety show, and the ballet, but new points will be set to keep up the interest. Matinees will be given on Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, as well as a performance every evening. Seats are to be secured in advance at the box-office of the house, where Treasurer McAndis presides so gracefully.

Library Hall.

At Library Hall on to-morrow and Wednesday evenings, Kelly & Leon's minstrels will give our people a sample of what they can do in the way of mimicking the colored race. This troupe has been in existence for several years, and has gained great fame. Their entertainments will be chaste, and many new songs and comicalities are promised. Seats may be looked for. Offenbach's new comic opera, "Mons. Choufleuri," will be given on Saturday, Seats can be secured at Hale's music store, No. 103 Smithfield street.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The numerous patrons of this, the oldest of our variety theaters, will have splendid entertainments furnished them during the present week. Messrs. Harris and Carroll will appear in their great specialty, "The Old Slave's Return." Bella Gordon, Miss Helen Revere, and other new artists will appear, while Messrs. Murphy and Kennedy, John and Frank Campbell, G. W. Herman, Wilson and Johnson, H. W. Williams, Milton and others of the old company have been re-engaged. "The Midnight Attack, or the Mountain Devil," a thrilling melo-drama, with the brilliant variety *olio*, will make up the performance.

Martin's New Variety Theater.

Eleven new performers are announced for a first appearance at Harry Martin's new Variety Theater this evening, namely: Nellie McDonald, vocalist; Mollie Wilson, vocalist; Ella Hamilton, dansense; James Hamilton and Harry Manners, Baby McDonald, the infant wonder; Morris brothers, comedians; Frank Jones, musician; Lessenges brothers, Dutch comedians; George Morton, banjoist; Harry Wilson, comedian. Annie Hindle, Walter Bray, Lizzie Wilson, Gus Peters, Mlle. Annetta, Hart, Shay, Turner, Gardner, Harrington, Valentine Love, Nellie Maskell, Maud Hastings, and Lizzie Conway complete the company. The musical extravaganza of the "White Fawn," and a long variety programme, will be given each night.

Forepaugh's Equestrian Exhibition.

The event of the season to the people of East Liberty will be the entrance of Adam Forepaugh's great combination of menagerie, museum and circus—an immense aggregation of the services of an army of men and hundreds of horses, to move it from place to place. The menagerie is one of the largest, if not the largest in the country, embracing hundreds of choice specimens of many species of beasts and birds, chief among which are the educated unicorn and a giraffe. In the museum will be found a vast collection of curious and interesting articles, many of them having been in ages past, old; automata of all kinds, which will please the little people and the big. The circus will be found to equal if not surpass anything of the kind ever seen here. Performances will be given in two rings at once, by some of the most celebrated performers in the world. The street display, consisting of a procession of hundreds of wagons, chariots, cages, men and horses, is described as truly imposing. Two exhibitions will be given at East Liberty to-day, afternoon at half-past two and evening at eight o'clock—the doors opening at one and six o'clock.

To-morrow the tents will be set up on the large vacant grounds at the corner of Penn avenue and Thirty-first street; in Birmingham on Wednesday, and on the Union Skating Park grounds, Allegheny City, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

THE PENN AVENUE ACT.

The Court Decides that Sidewalks Can be Paved Under It.

On Saturday, City Attorney Bigelow filed a bill in equity in the Court of Common Pleas, against the Commissioners for the improvement of Hiland avenue, to restrain them from paving the sidewalks under the Penn Avenue act. Heretofore no sidewalks have been paved under this act, but the Hiland avenue Commissioners consider that the law authorizes the improvement of the sidewalks as well as the carriageways, and this bill was filed to determine the matter. It will be recollected that a similar bill was presented in the District Court, but withdrawn, inasmuch as Hon. Thomas Mellon was allowed to file an intervention, attacking the constitutionality of the Penn Avenue act itself.

E. B. Carnahan, Esq., representing the defendants demurred to the bill, and after a brief argument, the court, consisting of all the judges, unanimously rendered a decision in affirmance of the position taken by the Commissioners and so dismissed the bill.

THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE SITE.

Report of the Viewers on the Several Locations—The Prices as Asked by the Owners and Fixed by the Viewers.

The viewers appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, in December last, to assess the value of the three several sites selected for the new government buildings in this city, made their report on Saturday. The Board consists of Messrs. B. F. Jones, John D. Bailey, Charles H. Paulson, A. H. English, A. Millar, James Veech and Jacob Reese.

Following is an abstract of the report:

Site No. 1.

I. That the first site or property in the said order and proceedings described, bounded by Smithfield street, Fourth avenue, Cherry alley, and Diamond street in the city of Pittsburgh, is two hundred and forty feet square, and is of the total value of five hundred and forty thousand, nine hundred dollars ($540,900 00).

The following is a description of the several properties, together with the values fixed by the owners and awarded by the viewers:

Name of owners and description.	Owner's value.	Viewer's value.
Mrs. Eliza Hartley, 20 feet on Smithfield by 60 feet on Fourth avenue	$ 60,000	$34,000
R. H. Hartley, 29 feet Smithfield by 60 feet	.....	25,000
And. Milliken, 60 feet 11 inches Smithfield by 60 feet	110,375	65,000
Freehold Bank, 20 feet 7 inches Smithfield by 60 feet	60,000	59,000
Mrs. Mary Kilgore, 41 feet 3½ inches Smithfield by 60 feet and lot in rear 20 feet on Lemon alley	75,000	57,150
Mrs. Margaret Kaercher, 20 feet Smithfield by 80 feet	30,000	25,500
William G. Hawkins, 20 feet Smithfield by 60 feet	.....	23,000
Mrs. Anna M. Schmidt, 20 feet Smithfield by 60 feet Diamond	40,000	27,500
Wm. Barker, 20 feet Diamond street by 40 feet	12,000	9,000
E. W. H. Schenley, 140 feet Diamond by 100 feet to Lemon alley, subject to twenty-three years lease	.....	7,700
Geo. Hochstwender, lease 20 feet Diamond of above and building	.....	11,750
Frazier Brothers, lessees 100 feet of above	.....	42,000
Henry Levy, lessee, 20 feet of above	.....	10,500
J. F. Edmunson, 20 feet Diamond by 110 feet on Cherry alley	40,000	33,500
Robert Arthurs, 20 feet Fourth avenue by 100 feet to Lemon alley	.....	14,500
Walter H. Lowrie, 40 feet Fourth avenue by 100 feet to Lemon alley	12,000	12,000
John Brown, 20 feet Fourth avenue by 100 feet to Lemon alley	.....	20,000
John Brown, 20 feet Fourth avenue by 100 feet to Mitten alley	.....	10,000
J. Brady Wilkins, 40 feet Fourth avenue by 100 feet on Cherry alley	.....	28,500

Site No. 2.

II. That the second site or property in the said order and proceedings mentioned and described, bounded by Smithfield street, Sixth avenue, Strawberry alley, and extending back from Smithfield street two hundred and sixty feet, is in the one hundred and forty by two hundred and sixty feet, and is of the total value of five hundred and fifty-one thousand two hundred and ninety dollars ($551,290 00).

Following are the descriptions of properties and the values:

Name of Owners and Description.	Owners' value.	Viewers' value.
Cumberland Prres. Church, 19 feet 6 inches, Sixth avenue, by 80 feet	for all	$20,000
Mrs. Charlotte Blume, 40 feet 6 inches, Sixth avenue, by 240 feet to Strawberry alley	70,000	47,500
And. Fleming, 20 feet, Sixth avenue, by 240 feet	.....	30,000
Jas. Fleming, 20 feet, Sixth avenue, by 240 feet	.....	27,300
Mrs. Agnes Fleming, 20 feet, Sixth avenue, by 240 feet	.....	30,000
Geo. B. Edwards, 20 feet, Sixth avenue, by 240 feet	.....	28,000
W. F. Wyman, 20 feet, Sixth avenue, by 240 feet	.....	30,000
D. McFerron, ⅔, and Anna B. McFerron, ⅓, 18 feet, Sixth avenue, by 120 feet	.....	28,300
Peter Comb and wife, and heirs of Margaret Anderson, 21 feet, Sixth avenue, by 120 feet	.....	10,000
Central Pres. Church, 35 feet Smithfield by 60 feet, 35 feet in rear 20 feet, Sixth avenue	65,000	65,000
King, Reed & Co., 25 feet, Smithfield street, by 60 feet, Sixth avenue	50,000	41,250
M. Lyford, Smithfield street, by 60 feet	72,000	50,000
J. H. Johnston, 40 feet on Smithfield by 60 feet	60,000	51,000
Bailey, Farrell & Co., 40 feet, Smithfield, by 60 feet; 39 feet Strawberry alley, by 50 feet; 30 feet Strawberry alley, by 120 feet	163,871	176,440
J. Loughridge, 20 feet on Smithfield street, by 60 feet	38,000	28,000
Adam Poff, 20 feet Smithfield street, by 60 feet on Strawberry alley	40,000	29,500
J. W. Dalzell, 19 feet 6 inches on Church alley, by 18 feet. Line of site runs through building	.....	3,000
Keiser's heirs, 19 feet 6 inches on Strawberry alley by 50 feet	12,000	6,000

III. That the third site or property in the said order and proceedings mentioned and described, bounded by Smithfield street, Seventh avenue, Cherry alley and Wylie avenue, is two hundred and forty feet square, and is of the total value of five hundred and forty-four thousand three hundred dollars ($544,300 00).

Following are the properties and values:

Name of owners and description.	Owner's value.	Viewer's value.
Magdalena Diehl, 20 feet on Smithfield street, by 56 feet 6 inches Strawberry alley	$ 40,000	$25,100
Mary J. O'Niel, 20 feet Smithfield by 56 feet 6 inches	30,000	22,000
G. H. Dauler, 20 feet Smithfield by 56 feet 6 inches	.....	22,500
J. H. Hammer, same	50,000	22,500
B. Auth, 20 feet Smithfield by 56 feet 6 inches to Miltenberger alley	60,000	28,500
G. H. Dauler, 20 feet Smithfield by 56 feet, and 20 feet Smithfield by 56 feet 6 inches	.....	46,100
Dr. Sam'l A. Sterrett, 20 feet 110 feet to alley	50,000	28,000
Jacob Keller, 20 feet Smithfield by 110 feet to alley	68,000	39,500
F. A. Splane, 20 feet Miltenberger alley by 53 feet 6 inches	130,000	86,750
G. H. Dauler, 40 feet Miltenberger alley by 55 feet 6 inches	.....	7,000
G. H. Dauler, 40 feet Miltenberger alley by 55 feet 6 inches	.....	10,500
Mary J. O'Niel, 22 feet 6 inches Strawberry alley by 40 feet	11,000	7,600
G. H. Dauler, 20 feet Miltenberry alley by 40 feet on Sixth avenue	.....	10,500
Dr. Julian Rogers, 20 feet Fourth avenue by 100 feet to Lemon alley	15,000	15,000
Dr. Julian Rogers, 20 feet Fourth avenue by 100 feet to Lemon alley	15,000	14,500
Robert Arthurs, 20 feet Fourth avenue by 100 feet to Lemon alley	12,000	12,000
Walter H. Lowrie, 40 feet Fourth avenue by 100 feet to Lemon alley	.....	20,000
John Brown, 20 feet Fourth avenue by 100 feet to Mitten alley	.....	10,000
J. Brady Wilkins, 40 feet Fourth avenue by 100 feet on Cherry alley	.....	28,500
First English Lutheran church, 66 feet Seventh avenue by 100 feet on Miltenberger alley	66,000	59,300
City of Pittsburgh, 28 feet on Seventh avenue by 100 feet	.....	27,000
Mrs. M. Patrick, 30 feet on Seventh avenue by 100 feet to Cherry alley	25,000	24,500
Mrs. Mary Mead, 40 feet Cherry alley by 66 feet	20,000	10,100
Edward Newel, 20 feet Cherry alley by 66 feet	9,000	5,700
Mrs. Nancy Moorehead, 20 feet Cherry alley by 66 feet	10,000	6,100
Dennis McMullin, 20 feet Cherry alley by 75 feet	12,000	5,400
Sebastian Nevergold and wife, 24 feet Strawberry alley by 80 feet	12,000	3,750
John Morrow, 25 feet Strawberry by 40 feet	.....	2,050
C. Heifer, 40 feet Cherry alley by 54 feet 8 inches, &c.	.....	8,050

LIBERTY AVENUE.

The Fill at Thirty-third street—An Injunction Applied for.

The contest about the grade of Liberty avenue, at Thirty-third street, has been removed from the City Councils to the Courts.

Thos. Cowan, on Saturday, a bill in equity was filed on behalf of William McCutcheon, P. McCabe, and Elizabeth F. Denny, against the city of Pittsburgh, Dr. A. H. Gross, Samuel McKinley, Benjamin Darlington, John R. Hann and——Klopfer, Commissioners for the improvement of Liberty avenue, and the firm of McPherson & Co., contractors.

The bill sets forth, in substance, that they are the owners of certain lands abutting on Liberty avenue, which are described; that Thirty-third street was heretofore graded and paved from Penn avenue to Liberty avenue, and said avenue was graded from Thirty-third street, eastwardly, from Thirty-third street to the Monongahela river, the said improvement being made in accordance with the established and published grades of said highways; that the Commissioners are proceeding to change the grade of Liberty avenue, where it crosses Thirty-third street, sixteen feet; that this change will be of very great and lasting damage, destruction and injury to the properties of the plaintiffs; that the other defendants are the contractors who are executing the work; that Thirty-third street is the only available avenue connecting a large, populous district with Liberty avenue; that no provisions are made for the accommodation of travel on Thirty-third street. The court is therefore asked to restrain the defendants from proceeding with the work.

Tuesday next (to-morrow), at two o'clock, was fixed for hearing the argument on the motion for a preliminary injunction.

THE ROSS CASE.

Trial Postponed Till Next Term.

The trial of John Ross, for embezzlement, has been postponed until next term of the Criminal Court. On Saturday, Mr. Marshall, his counsel, filed an affidavit signed by Ross, setting forth that Robert J. Grier, an important witness, was absent, and that he is informed, and the attendance of Grier can be secured at a subsequent term. Dependent further swears that he is under medical treatment for serious bodily sickness, and he cannot possibly prepare for the trial of the above cases without great peril to his life, as he is informed by his physician, and so far verily believes.

Dr. Fleming furnished a certificate to the effect that it would jeopardize Ross' life to undergo a trial in his present prostrated condition.

District Attorney Bayne remarked that as far as the absence of Grier was concerned, he would not agree to any postponement for that, but if Ross was so ill as he was represented to be, he would offer no objections to the postponement on that ground. He did not wish to try a sick man.

Judge Collier then said that as the District Attorney had offered no objections, he would postpone the trial until next term. It would be but a few weeks anyway until the opening of that next term. He wished it understood, however, that the postponement was granted on account of the defendant's sickness, and not in consequence of Grier's absence.

Young Men's Christian Association.

On Saturday evening a regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held at their rooms. The principal item of business transacted was the arranging of plans for sending delegates to attend the nineteenth annual convention of the Association at Dayton, Ohio, on the 24th of June. A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Hall Watts, C. L. Clark and C. B. Caron, was appointed to nominate delegates for the next monthly meeting. According to the apportionment, two delegates for the first hundred members and one for each additional hundred, the Pittsburgh Association will be entitled to six delegates.

PRISON REFORM.

The National Congress at St. Louis—The Regular Reports, &c.

The National Prison Association owes its existence to the National Prison Reform Congress of Cincinnati, in 1870. It has organized a vast work, which promises the most auspicious results; a work which, as shown in the late International Prison Reform Congress of London, has united the interest and effort of the whole civilized world. The Association has already, though still in its infancy, impressed itself profoundly on the public opinion of Christendom. It has one aim—the prevention and repression of crime. This supreme end it seeks through reforms in criminal law; reforms in police organization and action; reforms in prison discipline; reforms in the modes of dealing with discharged convicts; and reforms, or rather more extended action, in the department of preventive and reformatory work as related to juveniles.

The Secretary, Dr. E. C. Wines, has issued a circular relative to the "Third National Penitentiary and Reformatory Congress," from which we make the following extracts:

This body, convened under the auspices of the National Prison Association, will meet at St. Louis, Missouri, on the evening of Wednesday, May 13th, 1874. The exercises will consist of an opening address by Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour, of New York, President; an address of welcome by Gov. Woodson, of Missouri; responses by Rev. Dr. Bittinger, of Pennsylvania, and Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York; and such other business as the Congress may see fit to transact.

The Congress will continue its session six days. Eight regular annual reports will be submitted as follows:

I. Annual report of the Secretary of the Association. This will offer a comprehensive review of the progress of penitentiary and reformatory discipline for 1873 throughout our own and other countries.

II. Annual report of the Executive Committee—a business document.

III. Report of the standing Committee on Criminal Law Reform: prepared by Hon. Judge Walker, of Michigan, President of the Board of State Charities.

IV. Report of standing Committee on Police: prepared by Theo. D. Woolsey, D.D., LL.D., ex-President of Yale College, Connecticut.

V. Report of standing Committee on Prison Discipline: prepared by F. B. Sanborn, Esq., of Massachusetts, secretary of the American Social Science Association.

VI. Report of standing Committee on Discharged Prisoners: prepared by ex-Gov. Haines, of New Jersey.

VII. Report of standing Committee on Juvenile Reformatories: prepared by Rev. Dr. B. K. Peirce, of Massachusetts, editor of *Zion's Herald*, and formerly Superintendent of the Girls' Industrial Reform school of Massachusetts, and Chaplain of the New York House of Refuge.

VIII. Report of standing Committee on Preventive Institutions: prepared by Rev. Charles L. Brace, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, New York.

These several reports will cover the entire work, directed to the prevention and repression of crime, in the civilized world. It is intended that ample time shall be afforded for an interchange of experiences, by the officers of penitentiary, reformatory and preventive institutions, as well as for the presentation of views and arguments by them and others invited to the floor. On account of the wide range thus to be given to the discussion, it is not likely that, beyond the reports mentioned above, there will be much, if any, opportunity for the reading of papers. Nevertheless, essays will be gladly received on any and all questions relating to the objects and work of the Congress; and if they are not read in the body, such use will be made of them in the printed transactions as may be judged expedient.

The Executive Committee of the Association and the writers of reports will meet in the Planter's House, St. Louis, at four and at eight o'clock, P. M., May 12th, to complete and arrange the programme of proceedings, which, it is expected, will be printed and ready to be placed in the hands of members on the morning of Thursday—the 14th—the first working day of the Congress.

The Board of Directors will hold one or more meetings during the sessions of the Congress.

Invitation to be present and to participate in the proceedings of the Congress is cordially extended to Governors of States; to annual and life members of the National Prison Association; to Judges of criminal courts; to officers of prisons, juvenile reformatories, and the penitentiaries; to the members of the managing boards of such establishments; to Commissioners and Chiefs of Police; to the secretaries and members of boards of State charities, prison societies, and social science associations; to State, county and city non-executive and special prison commissions; and to other persons who, though not inclined in the above classes, are, nevertheless, specially versed in penitentiary science and interested in prison reform.

All who wish to attend the meeting are requested to notify the Secretary of the fact by addressing him at Springfield, Illinois.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Nicholas Miller, bankrupt, of Allegheny county. On motion, order was made allowing bankrupt to amend his schedules.

James M. House, bankrupt, of Allegheny county. On petition of trustee, order was made for the examination of Wm. Hornish, S. Hazlett, And. Ford, Milton, H. Kline, and the bankrupt, before Register Knox, at Washington, Pa., on the 11th prox., at 2:30 P. M.; also, petition of John E. Gow, Esq., for special allowance out of said bankrupt's estate, was referred to Register Knox for examination and report.

Isidore Coblentz, bankrupt. Order made for the sale of certain real estate subject to liens and encumbrances.

Hood, Bonford & Co., vs. Dorsey D. B. Coleman, of Indiana county. Proceedings discontinued.

E. P. Jones, trustee, &c., vs. Hilands & King. A restraining order was granted against Alex. Hilands et al., and a rule to show cause on application for injunction fixed for the 24 prox.

Cohen & Schloss vs. Ellis Harris and Morris A. Fynlaugh vs. Abraham Simmons, of Pittsville. Injunction dissolved and order appointing provisional assignee was vacated.

J. B. Scott & Co. vs. Staib & Co., Pittsburgh. Injunction ordered against S. Swartz & Co., and John Aiken, Esq., their attorney.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Application was made by the Teutonia Allegheny, School Directors, to borrow money not exceeding eighteen thousand dollars, for erecting school houses, and ordered to be filed and due notice ordered to be given.

In the matter of the application of Thomas Donnelly et al. for the minor children of Patriet Gormly, deceased, the bonds of the guardian was filed with sureties in $8,000, and Hugh Davis to A. Cruikshanks, October 7, 1857; all that certain ten foot alley in second ward of Allegheny, as laid out in Hugh Davis' plan of out lot No. 176 in the reserve tract.....$1

Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company vs. Louis Volz and Jno. H. Volz. March 17, 1874; lot of land in Baldwin township.$292

Harriet Grier to Wm. B. Young, March 24, 1873; lot of ground in the old borough of Lawrenceville.....$1,000

Samuel Hood et ux. to James Brown, September 7, 1871; lot of ground on Beaver street, Sewickley City.....$3,000

C. F. Klopfer et ux. to Martin Pfister, July 1, 1872; lots Nos. 282, 283, 284, 285, 286 and 287 in the plan of the sub-division of the Sample farm.....$3,000

Charles Herbert et ux. to J. G. Sheeran, April 1, 1874; lot of ground on James street, in the Third ward of Allegheny City.....$1,500

COUNCIL MEETING TO-DAY.

Fire Commissioners to Be Elected—The Point Bridge Ordinance.

A regular meeting of our City Councils will be held to-day, and an interesting session is promised. Among the more important matters of business to come up are the election of three Fire Commissioners, the Point Bridge ordinance and the waiving of the first division of time. The liabilities of the Nation Trust Company in favor of the depositors.

For Fire Commissioners, Messrs. Geo. W. Wilson, President Torley and John H. McIlroy, all efficient men, whose terms expire this month, are candidates for re-election. Messrs. Thos. J. Pender, of the Third ward, and J. W. Ballantine, of the Thirty-sixth ward, are also candidates.

The Committee on bridges will hold a meeting previous to the meeting of Councils and again consider the ordinance that has been prepared.

A. Milliken & Co.

No. 64 Smithfield street, manufacturers of furniture of all kinds, are selling off at cost in order to dispose of their stock preparatory to building.

SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLING CASE.

Hearing Before the Acting Mayor—Crusaders as Witnesses.

A hearing took place on Saturday before Acting Mayor McMasters in the case of John Klepner, a saloon keeper on Smithfield street, near Seventh avenue, charged with selling liquor on Sunday, Rev. J. Dermot, prosecutor. It will be remembered that Mrs. Youngson and Mrs. Tutel, of the Women's Temperance Union, noticing men going in and out the side door in Klepner's house, on yesterday week, went in themselves and saw from the rear door men drinking in the saloon.

When the case was called up Colonel John Glenn appeared in the part of the prosecution, and the defense was represented by William Reardon, Esq.

The ladies testified to having entered the house through the hall and approaching the door of the saloon stopped and took observations. They saw a crowd of men in the bar, some sitting down and others standing up, and very many of them drinking something that looked like liquor. There was a man behind the bar and another person washing tumblers, etc.

The defense set up the plea that the ladies had not testified that the liquor was sold on Klepner's premises; because there was no number on the hallway through which they had entered, and they could not tell whether there was liquor in the tumblers or not; nor had they identified Mr. Klepner as having been in the saloon on Sunday. Counsel therefore asked for the discharge of Mr. Klepner.

Col. Glenn contended that the Commonwealth had made out a prima facie case, and asked that Klepner be held for trial.

The accused was held for trial.

Practical Education.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Recently you complimented me by publishing in the columns of your excellent paper, a brief suggestive outline on Practical Education, which was copied by some of your exchanges; this, together with the prospect of encouraging words to educators, has encouraged me to offer another brief outline, on the same subject, with a special application to our public schools.

Many teachers, from habits and faults acquired from their teachers, and so in tradition down to the time of Socrates, Aristotle, Plato Protagoras, and other great and learned masters of Greece and Rome, acting upon the noble motto, "Higher, forever Higher," when put into the great army of public school teachers, forget that the prime object of the projectors of this system of free schools was to educate the masses—not a college education, not a university education, but an education in such elementary branches, and the inculcation of such principles of rectitude, morality and integrity, as well, with the money appropriated, and in the time allotted, best prepare them to go out into the various associations of life, intelligent, useful and honorable citizens.

The education of a nation must be adapted to the government and laws of the nation. The education of the masses in our country, so rich in mineral and agricultural resources, should be adapted, first, to our government, under which every man is a sovereign, and has a voice in making the laws; second, to the wants and necessities of the various communities, and States and towns, in which they are located. The first can be accomplished by such modern *practical instruction* and wise legislation as will without compulsion secure the latter—practical business. It can be readily estimated, and perhaps will not be disputed, that a majority of the young men who attend the High schools in cities like ours, either learn a trade or enter upon an apprenticeship in business or manufacturing pursuits. They should, therefore, aim as far as possible, to prepare themselves specially for these various pursuits, including also advantages for the one-tenth who choose the so-called learned professions, and not neglecting rich and poor alike. The plan then for public high schools, for cities like ours, should be this: The curricuii should be such as to embrace four courses; a well arranged English course (which would be the foundation for all), and come as far as possible in the first two years, a mathematical course, a scientific course, and a classical course. The instruction should be as already suggested. Every city public school should have *thorough* and well conducted normal and commercial schools, with which Pittsburgh is already supplied.

Some of the results which this plan would produce are as follows: It would better adapt the courses in the high school to the wants and demands of the largest number; increase the numbers in attendance and reduce the propensity to truancy; better prepare a much larger number for intelligent, skilled workmen; eventually increase the wealth of the community in a ten-fold ration to the amount of taxes paid, and if pursued throughout the Union, it would in the same ratio increase the wealth of the country and put us far ahead of England as a *wealth-producing* nation. All this would be accomplished is a question any practical political economist will readily answer, and which, unless this age already too long, finds a place in the waste basket, I shall endeavor to develop in the future.

PROGRESS.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

The Consolidated Gas Company will hold its annual meeting to-day.

IT is said that Campbell's window glass factory will be put in operation soon.

WHY is Sunday the strongest day in the week?—Because all the rest are week days.

Two more policemen manned, respectively, Murphy and McCarthy, have been discharged for bad conduct.

THE next meeting of the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias will be held in Washington City in April, 1875.

CUNNINGHAM & IMSEN have fire in their window boxes, and have made arrangements to go to work at an early day.

THIS is positively the latest. When a man perseveres in skirmishing around the truth, he is bold finally to tell a lie as a matter of fact.

A MEETING of citizens of the Twenty-ninth ward, favorable to a division of that school district, will be held this evening, at seven.

PRESENT indications are that we will not have any May butter before July, and that peaches won't be before Christmas.

DECORATION DAY is approaching, and it the occasion is to be observed as it should be, it is time the preliminary preparations were set on foot.

MR. CHARLES KENT, who some years ago was a candidate for Assembly from this city, but since 1863 has been in California, returned to Pittsburgh on Saturday. He proposes to remain.

ON SATURDAY night a new Post of the G. A. R., named the Major A. L. Brown Post, was organized at Greensburg by Deputy Department Commander Tyson. A number of Pittsburgh's were present.

A MAN named William Early was arrested last evening, charged with disorderly conduct. He will be probably hurried through the mill-house. Early followed a woman with a knife threatening her life.

HENRY HAUSER, the man who stole the coat from Burditt's saloon on Federal street, Allegheny, had a hearing before Mayor McClelland Saturday morning, and was committed to jail for trial, in default of bail.

WHAT do you ask for this article?" inquired a gentleman visitor of a young lady at the fair last week. "Only twenty-five cents." "Ain't you a little dear?" she replied, blushing. "All the young men tell me so."

MESSRS. JONES & LAUGHLINS are building a new guide train for their upper mill, which will be one of the most complete in the city. It is to have all the improvements attached to it that will make it convenient for the rollers and workmen who have to run it.

"IF you don't see what you want, ask for it," is posted up in a conspicuous place in a certain grocery. A native upped to the establishment last week. He saw the card, and remarked, "I want a ten-dollar bill, and I don't see it." Neither do I," was the laconic reply.

ON SATURDAY, in the United States District Court, suits were entered by U. S. District Attorney Reed against the sureties of Seth I. House, of Lewisburg, Union county, on a bond for the manufacture of friction matches. Also, against the sureties of John M. Meyers, mail contractor, of Washington county.

WHILE driving around corner of East and Ohio streets, Allegheny, about ten o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. C. C. Cole discovered a small little boy in front of his horses. He stopped the latter named street, and to avoid driving over them he made a sudden turn, by which he was thrown from his buggy and sustained three severe cuts about his head.

YESTERDAY was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the order of Pi Fellowship in the United States, and the day has been set apart by the B. W. G. lodges at Titusville as a day of general thanksgiving to the Heavenly Father for the Divine care He has exercised over the beloved members of the brotherhood on the American continent.

THE pressure upon the Pennsylvania Railroad has increased so enormously that a telegram was sent to the General Superintendent of Transportation's office, requesting a car forward at once to the main line (Pennsylvania Central) all the "goodness" and others available freight cars. This will secure nearly five hundred additional cars.

THE Allegheny City Republican Executive Committee will meet in a few days to provide for nomination of a candidate for Mayor, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. A. P. Callow. It is understood that ex-Sheriff Fleming has permitted his name to be used, and if elected he proposes to allow the net proceeds of the office to go to the widow of the late Mayor.

ON Friday evening a fire broke out in the wareroom of Alles & Chalfant's drug store in California, Pa., and before it was put out the rear end of the building was enveloped in flames, with some communication to the roof that destroyed the Methodist church and a large brick dwelling house belonging to A. H. Rhodes. The fire originated by the igniting of a barrel of carbon oil.

ABOUT eleven o'clock on Friday night, a little child was found in a cradle, and six feet out door of Mr. Agnew's house, No. 99 Beech street, Allegheny. The little stranger had apparently been born about two hours before, and when found was still with cold and had the appearance of being trapped. It was being given in charge of the Poor Board, and will be sent to the Poor Farm to-day.

THE South Side *Ledger* says: During the past week all the difficulties have been settled between the parties who own the Mulvany Glass Works and the firm who were negotiating with them for a lease of the property. A lease has been secured for six years, and already repairs have been commenced. They expect to start about